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Wilmington Journal.

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nov 26 42-6m

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to require the Supreme Court to examine applicants for license to practice law. Passed.

Resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Cumberland to use the *State* Arsenal, located in the town of Fayetteville, for school purposes. Passed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to better protect holders of Insurance Policies in this State.

On motion of Mr. Graham it was laid on the table, to be considered in connection with the revenue bill when it comes up.

Bill to amend an act relating to the weighing of Rosin at the Port of Wilmington.

J. A. Hyman, col., moved to postpone this bill until the return of the Senator from New Hanover, (A. H. Galloway, col.) which prevailed.

On motion the Senate adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1870.

By G. W. Price, col.: A bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Referred.

[This bill provides for an exchange of certain bonds issued under authority of an act of Assembly, ratified February 16th, 1861.]

On motion of Mr. Durham the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pou in the chair.

The Clerk read the proceedings of the Committee on yesterday.

After some little debate the minutes were adopted.

Mr. Ragland offered a resolution that the Committee dispense with the examination of Gen. Littlefield. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Ragland moved that the Committee rise. Lost.

Harris, of Wake, col., asked for the resolution under which the Committee was now sitting.

The Chairman replied that it could not be found.

Harris then said he wished the people to know that this Committee was acting without authority.

Mr. Durham said that his question propounded yesterday to the witness, as to whether he knew anything of a note payable to John Smith or James Smith, purporting to be signed by him, (the witness) had been evaded, therefore he wished a direct answer now.

Mr. D. then propounded the same question.

Mr. Littlefield returned the same answer, and in doing so said he could make no other unless the question was put in a more definite shape.

Question by Mr. Durham: Did you on or about Dec. 1868 give your note to Jas. Smith for $3,000, payable one day after date.

Mr. Sinclair objected to the question, unless the note was produced; he denied the existence of the note.

After some debate the question was allowed.

Answer. I do not recollect.

A communication was received from the special committee refusing to recognize the right of the House to ask for papers, as they contended they were acting under the authority of the Senate solely.

This created a long debate.

Question by Mr. Sinclair. Is or is not your predecessor, the late President of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., short in bonds or money, if so, state how much?

Mr. Durham contended that the House had postponed the investigation of these railroad matters for the purpose of investigating bribery and corruptions among members.

Mr. Sinclair contended that he had a right to ask the question.

Mr. Malone thought business would be expedited if one thing at a time was taken up. He moved that the investigation of railroad matters be postponed and the examination be confined to matters pertaining to bribery and corruption among members.

Mr. Sinclair opposed such postponement.

Mr. Downing said he understood that it was the wish of the witness that matters appertaining to railroads and bonds should be postponed until the 10th inst.

The witness being called on, stated that his railroad matters were demanding his immediate attention; therefore, in order to save time, he wished this committee to rise and have a sub-committee appointed, consisting of no matter who, to investigate all these matters; he would stay with such committee day and night and give them all the testimony he could, &c.

Mr. Ingram favored the motion of Mr. Malone to postpone. He thought Gen. Littlefield should, as a witness, give to the House a direct answer in regard to this John or James Smith note, &c., &c.

Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed the motion to postpone the investigation of railroad matters.

Mr. Malone's motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, offered a resolution that the Committee of Managers (Seymour, Welch, Sinclair, Gatling and Candler) be authorized to conduct the examination of all witnesses, &c.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee of Managers, submitted the following questions:

Were you sued in Wake county Superior Court at Fall Term of 1869 for a debt of $3,000?

Answer—When I returned to this city last Fall I was informed by my Attorney that there were some suits against me. I believe one was for that amount, but I cannot tell whether I was served with the process or not.

Question—Have you ever given or offered any member of this General Assembly any money or other valuable consideration with the purpose of influencing his vote as a member?

The witness, in substance, answered, "I have never."

Question—Have you ever employed any person to influence, by any pecuniary or other valuable consideration, the vote of any member of this General Assembly?

Answer—I have not.

Question—Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any person giving to or offering to any member of the General Assembly money or other valuable consideration for his vote?

Answer—Of my own knowledge, I do not.

Question—Have you personally or by any agent, loaned any money to, or purchased any property of any member of the General Assembly, for the purpose of influencing his vote as a member?

Answer—I have loaned members money frequently here and elsewhere, where I met them; have purchased property of some but never for the purpose of influencing his vote as a member.

Question by Mr. Durham—To what member or members of this General Assembly have you loaned money and what amount?

The Witness here protested against questions referring to his private business, and asked a decision of the Chair as to its admissibility.

The Chair ruled that the question was admissible.

Answer to Mr. Durham's question—I cannot recollect with sufficient definiteness without referring to my books and papers to refresh my memory.

Question by Mr. Durham—Where are those books and papers?

Answer—In my safe at Washington City.

Question by Mr. Durham—Can you not recollect the name or names of any member or members of this Legislature to whom you loaned money?

Answer—I remember of having loaned $20 to Senator Robbins of Rowan.

Question by the same—Do you not remember loaning money to any other member of this General Assembly?

Answer—In looking over some of my papers I found a note of Mr. Harris of Franklin for $75 I loaned to him in Washington City.

Question by Mr. Welch—Was the money you loaned to Senator Robbins loaned to secure his vote in any matter of legislation.

Answer—No sir.

Question by Mr. Harris of Franklin—When I borrowed money of you at Washington was anything said or understood about my votes as a member of this Legislature; was it not purely a private matter?

Answer—The money was loaned for no such consideration and nothing was said about votes; it was purely a private transaction.

Question by Mr. Foster—Have you or have you not issued free Railroad passes to members of this General Assembly for the purpose of influencing his or their votes.

Pending an answer to Mr. Foster's question, Mr. French said he would raise the point that questions referring to the private business of witnesses after they had sworn they knew of no bribery or corruption among members of this General Assembly.

In order to have this question solved he moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The motion to rise was put to a vote and carried.

Mr. Pou (Chairman) reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Durham moved the report be not adopted. Lost.

Mr. Durham moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, and on his motion called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was rejected by a vote of yeas 42 nays 49.

The question recurring upon the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole, it was put to a vote and lost by the following ballot.

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Barnes, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Nicholson Painter, Pou, Profitt, Robinson, Seymour, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Strudwick, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson, Welch and Williams, of Sampson.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Candler, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Cahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hendricks, Hilliard, Hodgin, Horsey, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morril, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Stilley, Vestal, Waldrop, Wilkie and Wilson.

Mr. French offered a resolution that the Committee of the Whole be instructed not to question a witness in relation to his private matters, after he has sworn he has neither given or loaned money to any member of this General Assembly for the purpose of, or with the expectation of influencing his vote.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules in order to adopt the resolution at once.

The yeas and nays being called the motion to suspend the rules prevailed by a vote of yeas 52, nays 29.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to table was lost by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Darham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Nicholson Painter, Proffict, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Strudwick, Sweat, Thompson, Williams, of Sampson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Candler, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, Waldrop, Wilkie, Wilson.

Isham Sweat, col., moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Pou spoke for some time in opposition to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Malone said the effect of this resolution was to allow the witness to interpret the law. It was a familiar principle of law that the witness cannot draw conclusions of law. He must state *facts*, from which the Court or Committee can draw the *conclusion*. Mr. Littlefield may say that he did not bribe any member of the House—but he should state facts, and the *Committee—the Court* and the *people* might draw a different conclusion from the facts. Suppose A charges B with fraud in the exchange of horses, could C be allowed to say B did not *commit fraud?* No, he should *state facts*, from which the Court can infer fraud. This is ridiculous. He wished the whole people of the State could be in one grand ampitheatre to witness the alarming spectacle of to-day. Do gentlemen think that the honest people of the State will sustain their course? Do they think that party zeal will lead them to endorse this conduct? No, he had too much confidence in the judgment, character and honesty of the people.

Mr. Strudwick moved to amend Mr. French's resolution by adding the following proviso:

Provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to any transaction in which any member of this General Assembly is concerned.

In support of his amendment Mr. Strudwick spoke to some length. He contended that if Mr. French's resolution should be adopted without his (Strudwick's) proviso that the Committee of the Whole would be utterly powerless.

After some further debate the House, on motion of Mr. Downing, adjourned.

NOTE.—When the ballot was taken upon Mr. Durham's motion to go into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Malone said in explanation of his vote

The Committee was proceeding to compel the witnesses to give the names of members to whom he had loaned money; and when the witness had stated two instances of honest transactions not covered by the question, they propose now to prevent the witness from farther proceeding. We were about compelling him to disclose those acts in which bribery is charged, now they intend to produce a *hiatus* in the proof to draw off attention. If this House refuses to go into Committee at this time it will be the duty of every member here to charge upon these men throughout the State a deliberate purpose to kill off investigation; at least this is the effect of the movement. The people of the State are looking on. Let them scowl upon this detestable conduct.

SENATE.

NIGHT SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1870.

COMMUNICATED.

The following communication was read from the Clerk's desk, to-wit:

RALEIGH, March 8, 1870.

Lieutenant Governor Caldwell,
President of the Senate:

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate questions connected with State bonds issued to Railroad Companies since May 1st, 1865, have been notified of the resolution recently passed by the Senate, instructing them to report if practicable, upon the 10th instant.

They have been very desirous of doing so, but as the day approaches they are sensible that they cannot with a due regard to public interests; and they ask leave to defer such report until Saturday the 12th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. BRAGG, Chairman.

Mr. Robbins moved that the request of the Committee be concurred in, which prevailed.

After unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870.

Mr. Durham moved that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, and upon that motion called the previous question.

Upon the call for the previous question the yeas and nays were called and the motion for the previous question was rejected by a vote of yeas 45, nays 47.

The question then recurred upon the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. French opposed the motion. He thought the House should first take some action upon his resolution introduced yesterday.

The yeas and nays were called, when Mr. Durham's motion was adopted.

Mr. Pou took the Chair and announced that not knowing the hour when the House would go into the Committee of the Whole he did not renew the summons for Gen. Littlefield, but would send one for him immediately.

The Clerk read the proceedings of the Committee on yesterday, and after some debate they were approved.

Gen. Littlefield then appeared on the stand.

Question by Mr. Durham: State the circumstances under which Senator Robbins borrowed $20 from you, spoken of yesterday; the date of the loan; the purpose for which it was borrowed, and when it was returned, and the circumstances under which it was refunded.

Answer. I cannot now remember the date, but it was sometime last Spring, I was coming up the street near the Bank, met Senator Robbins, he was going out of town and wanted to loan $20, I replied I did not have it, but if he would go to the Standard office I would let him have it; he accompanied me to the office and I directed the Cashier to pay him $20, which he did. A few days after that I met him (Robbins) in the Capitol yard, he handed me a $20 bill in the presence of several gentlemen, remarking that he wanted them to witness that he paid Littlefield $20 loaned, but it had not been received for corruption. It was the circumstance and the mirth it created that impressed it upon my (Littlefield's) memory.

Question by the same: Are the two persons named yesterday the only persons you have loaned money?

Answer. I do not think they are.

Question by the same: Give the names of all other members you can recollect and the amount loaned to each.

The witness protested against answering questions relating purely to his and other men's private business. It was not only violating his, but the rights of those to whom he referred. He pronounced it an outrage and asked a decision of the Chair, and if that decision should be unfavorable, he would ask some of his friends to appeal from that decision.

The Chair said the only protection that Courts gave witnesses was to allow them to refuse to answer a question upon the ground that it might tend to criminate him. He held that the question was admissible. [Here a long debate arose upon the point whether an appeal from the decision of the Chair was admissible in Committee of the Whole, and upon the admissibility and propriety of Mr. Durham's question.]

Mr. French said in order that the House might instruct the Committee in regard to questions of this nature he would move that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Pou (Chairman) reported progress as directed, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Durham moved that the Committee be instructed to require the witness to answer his question.

Mr. Downing moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays being called, Mr. Downing's motion to table was rejected.

Mr. Durham called the previous question upon his motion instructing the committee to require the witness to answer his question.

The yeas and nays were called and the House rejected the call for the previous question by a vote of yeas 45, nays 47.

The question recurred upon Mr. Durham's motion.

Mr. Downing said that he did not understand that the committee arose for the purpose of entertaining any such motion. He thought it was for the purpose of adopting some rule as to questions of this kind. He hoped that Mr. D's motion would not be adopted and some rules agreed upon to regulate questions of this nature.

Mr. Welch hoped the motion would be adopted. The names of two gentlemen had been given and now he was in favor of removing all restrictions in this direction. He wished to have all moneys loaned, presents of watches, horses, &c., thoroughly investigated. He could not understand why *innocent* men should oppose this; they could not possibly suffer, and if there were guilty men here they should be made to suffer. He thought it due, not only to the fair name of the State, but to the reputation of honest members, that the imputations of fraud and corruption now resting upon this Legislature, should be thoroughly ventilated. If corruption was proven upon any Conservative, why he should be kicked out of this Hall, if upon any Republican, let him go the same way. The grave charges now resting upon this body should be sifted to the very bottom, and the members of this Legislature owed it to themselves, as honest men, whose fair names were dear to them, that every means should be taken to accomplish that end, and not the slightest obstacle should be thrown in the way of a full, fair and searching investigation.

Harris, of Wake, colored, opposed the motion of Mr. Durham.

Mr. Welch again took the floor in advocacy of Mr. Durham's motion. If Republicans on this floor chose to crush this investigation in order to shield some of their friends, and think the crushing a party victory, go ahead; but you are making a black record for yourselves before the people, and they will hold you to a strict responsibility. You are sacrificing yourselves upon the altar of party, and you will soon find it out, &c.

Mr. Downing said he would inform the gentleman from Haywood (Mr. Welch) that the Republicans could take care of themselves without the advice of Conservatives, &c. He hoped that Mr. Durham's motion would be rejected.

Mr. Pou said it was strange that gentlemen should talk continually about the Bragg Committee being so much more competent to take charge of this matter of corruption than the Committee of the Whole, when a glance at the resolution under which the Committee (Bragg) was acting, would show that it gave them no power to take cognizance of such matters. If he, as a purely business transaction, should have borrowed money from Gen. Littlefield, he would not object to have it spoken of in relation to this examination.

The question recurring upon Mr. Durham's motion of instruction to the Committee of the Whole, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Durnam moved that the House do now go into the Committee of the Whole, and on that motion called the previous question.

The yeas and nays were had, and the call for the previous question was adopted by a vote of yeas 49, nays 48.

The motion to go into Committee of Whole was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Pou again took the Chair.

Mr. Durham's question was then again propounded.

Answer—It is impossible for me to remember the names of members I have loaned meney to without some circumstance to refresh my memory, as I was not here but a few days during the last winter session or this, and nearly all the money I loaned was to members during the election for the adoption of the Constitution or during the Presidential election. I have been in the habit of loaning money to parties ever since I came to the State—but the way it occurred has been, they would meet me on the streets or elsewhere and call for a loan. If I had it I generally let them have it, if not I declined; they generally returned it to me or gave me their notes, or assigned their certificates of pay. When I have the notes I can tell, and in some instances, of a recent date, I have met members and Senators away from home as was the case of Mr. Harris, I loaned them money because they were short—I call to mind the fact that I loaned Mr. Barnett of Person $100 in Washington City a short time ago, and I did I think, Senator Jones, of Columbus, and I find in looking over my papers this morning, I hold a note for $75, money loaned, signed by Mr. Renfrow; also Mr. Gunter, from Chatham solicited from me some time last Spaing, a loan for one year of $500, giving his obligation; he has since written to me about the payment, as it falls due within the next few months.

The witness here stated that he would swear solemly that not a cent of this money was loaned or given directly or indirectly for any purpose of bribery or corruption, or to influence in any way the votes of the gentlemen alluded to.

Question by Mr. Foster—Have you, or have you not issued free railroad passes to members of the General Assembly for the purpose of influencing his or their votes.

Answer—I am not President or other officer of any railroad that has any transportation but carts, and I have given no transportation over them.

Question by Mr. Durham—Did you not swear before an investigation committee of the Legislature at the session of 1868 and '69, that you loaned a member of this House $1,200.

Answer—I did not for the reason I was not sworn before any Investigating committee at the session of 1868-'69.

By Mr. French—Are the cases of loaning money that you state, all that you remember?

Answer—I cannot swear whether it is or not, I cannot now call to mind the name of any other member.

The witness here made a statement in regard to Mr. Barnett, exonerating him from anything like bribery or corruption, stating that the gentleman (Barnett) had given him his certificate of pay a few days ago for the money advanced.

Question by Mr. Durham—Did you loan Mr. Stevens, of Craven, $1,200 during the session of 1868-'69.

Answer—I have no recollection of ever having loaned Mr. Stevens any money.

Question by the same—Did you draw your draft on any house in New York City or elsewhere in favor of any member of this General Assembly during the years 1868-'69.

Answer—I may or may not have drawn drafts on my bankers in New York City in favor of some members of this General Assembly, as I have sold exchange in New York, but I cannot tell without seeing either my check book or the account of my bankers, whether I gave them in the name of any member of this General Assembly, for during the course of the year I draw many hundred checks.

Mr. Ames moved that the committee rise and be discharged. Carried.

Mr. Pou (chairman) reported progress.

Mr. Durham moved that Gen. Littlefield and Mr. Stevens of Craven, be summoned before the committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Mr. French moved as a substitute for the motion, a resolution excusing Gen. Littlefield from further attendance upon said committee.

The substitute was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Barnett, Barnes, Candler, Carson, Carey, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Price, Proctor, Bagland, Bea, Renfrow, Reynolds, Sinclair, Simonds, Stilley, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Seymour, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Snipes, Stanton, Strudwick, Sweat, Thompson, Welch and Williams, of Sampson.

The motion was then adopted.

Mr. Downing offered a resolution rescinding the resolution by which the Committee of the Whole was raised. The resolution was adopted by the following ballot:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

"Outcroppings of Prejudice."

Under this caption the Raleigh *Standard* thinks that the JOURNAL has exhibited but little discretion and less prudence in its attack upon the Judiciary of North Carolina. That paper "regrets, most heartily, that the JOURNAL should have been so blinded by partisan rancor as to use language which is calculated—even if it fails to do so—to bring the Judiciary of the State into bad repute with the people, and to injure their long established character for legal knowledge, virtue and wisdom."

We said in the article referred to that our "Judiciary was very costly. There are ignorant, and, we fear, dishonest men, wearing the ermine in North Carolina. There is a universal want of confidence, even in our highest legal tribunal, and the partisan course of most of our Judges has lost them the respect of the people." We quote these sentences in full in order to repeat our thoughtful endorsement of every word therein.

We said our Judiciaay was costly because the number, both upon the Supreme and Superior Court Benches, have been very materially increased. The county expenses have been greatly increased, notwithstanding the abolition of County Courts. We have never understood that the same number of Judges as before the war could not have attended to the business. The increase was necessary only to give office to party mendicants.

We said there were ignorant men upon the bench, and we are sustained by the Supreme Court. During the late term of that tribunal there were one hundred and sixteen cases argued, *seventy-one* of which were reversed, and but *forty-five* affirmed. Out of *twenty-four* appeals from Judge Watts' decisions there were TWENTY reversals. Are we sustained in saying that there are ignorant men upon the bench?

But outside of these statistics, did such lawyers and men as Jones, Watts, Thomas, Russell, Pool, Tourgee, Cloud, Logan, Henry and Cannon, most of them entirely above suspicion, contribute anything to the "character for legal knowledge, virtue and wisdom" which has distinguished the Judiciary of North Carolina?

We said that we feared that dishonest men wore the ermine in North Carolina. There is a universal want of confidence even in our highest legal tribunal, and the partisan course of most of our Judges has lost them the respect of the people. It is well known in Raleigh that ugly and damaging rumors are afloat in regard to many of our Judges—that political and mercenary motives have influenced their action and opinions in several notable cases. The disgraceful conduct of Judge Jones is well known—the questionable character of Judge Tourgee and his more questionable conduct, are matters of public notoriety. The partisan course of the Judges of the Supreme Court are matters of record.

Last Fall, in speaking of the troubles in Orange, Chatham and Alamance counties, we gave it as our opinion, based upon information received from leading citizens of those counties, that this condition of things resulted from a widespread want of confidence in the impartiality and integrity of Judge Tourgee. We suggested that he be exchanged temporarily with either Judges Mitchell, Buxton or Russell, and these troubles would end. In a late number of the Salisbury *Old North State*, in speaking of this same subject, the editor not only agrees with us as to the remedy, but confirms our opinion of the public estimate of some of our present Judges. That paper says:

"The second reason which we gave for this lawlessness is the want of confidence felt in those whose duty it is to administer justice. That this is so scarcely admits of a doubt. We would not unnecessarily assail a judicial officer, and we are not going to assail Judge Tourgee now. He may be as honest, impartial and upright as any Judge on the bench. But he must know that the intelligent people of his District do not have that confidence in him, which it is necessary that they should to enable him to make an effective and useful Judge. He does not possess any influence with them, and without the respect of the people the best Judge can do but little in suppressing lawlessness. The people of North Carolina have ever been in the habit of reverencing their judicial officers, but they do not reverence some of their present Judges, which greatly impairs their efficiency. With a knowledge of this fact, and he must know it, Judge Tourgee should resign his office, to the end that another may be appointed who does possess the confidence of all parties. If he is the patriotic man and true friend to peace he will claim to be, he will do it. Let Judge Tourgee and Judge Settle, and let such a man as Col. John H. Dillard, for instance, be appointed to succeed him, and there will at once be an improved condition of things in that judicial district. But it is hardly to be supposed that there is patriotism enough in those interested to influence them to take such a course. Yet by taking such a course they would not only render a great service to the State, but to their party also. Judicial offices should always be kept high above party, and the right men selected for them irrespective of party. Such a step on the part of Judge Tourgee and Gov. Holden would be by far the most popular one taken by them since they have been in office."

Now we wish these things were not facts, but merely the "outcropping of prejudice." We are the last persons in the world who would wilfully bring the Judiciary of the State into bad repute. We could hope the evil reports in regard to our Judges spring from party rancor—we could wish that the disgrace which Judge Jones has brought upon the Judiciary had existence only in the imaginations of malignant partisans—we could wish that Judge Tourgee was a pure and upright man—we could wish that our judges were men learned in the law. Even though we would be guilty, we could wish that all we have written of our Judges was the result of prejudice. For the sake of North Carolina we do wish it.

It is not the JOURNAL, but the Radical party, which has brought the Judiciary of the State into bad repute. Thou canst not say we did it.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We direct attention to the bill, published among the proceedings of the Senate, which has passed both Houses, to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road. This Act is the more important in connection with the act repudiating the Special Tax Bonds, which we have heretofore published. That act works a repeal of the amendment to the charter giving the State the controlling vote in the road, and abrogates entirely the contract between the Company and State. In other words, the State is no longer a Stockholder and Dr. SLOAN and the State Directors have no legal right to continue in office. We suppose this question will come up for adjustment at the meeting of Stockholders, or find settlement in the Courts.

We shall in a few days give our views at length upon the effect of the recent legislation upon this road. We sincerely trust it will result in the rapid completion of the work to Charlotte and ultimately to its western terminus. Wilmington wants to join hands with her mountain friends, and unite their interest by indissoluble bonds.

WE surrender our editorial space this morning to a caustic review of the extraordinary decision of the Supreme Court, which we also publish. It is by such unnecessary partisan attacks (for we can call it nothing else) upon the people of North Carolina that this august tribunal is fast losing the respect of the people and destroying the usefulness of the Court.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Report of the Senate Commission for Investigation.

We give below the report of the Senate Commission for Investigation, consisting of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott. It will be seen by perusal to refer to other documents which accompany it, but which we were unable to publish this morning.

REPORT.

To Lieutenant Governor Caldwell,

President of the Senate:

The Commission appointed under the "Senate resolution for Investigation," of January 24th, 1870, ask leave, under the instructions to that effect recently received from the Senate, to submit the following report:

Although duly notified of their appointment shortly after it was made, it was deemed proper by the Commission not to enter upon their duties, until after the passage of a law which was prepared in the Senate, to ascertain and confirm the powers with which they had been invested under the original resolution. This occurred upon the 10th of February last, and upon the 18th the Commission completed their organization by the appointment of Mr. Henry M. Miller, as Clerk, and ordered that certain persons should be summoned to attend before them as witnesses, upon various days in the orders mentioned.

For these names and days, as well as for other details of a like character, the Commission ask leave to refer the Senate to their Journal, which is herewith submitted.

In the course of their labors the Commission have examined at length the following persons, to wit:

Messrs. Edward Belo, Jese R. Stubbs, William Johnson, Robert H. Cowan, I. F. Alderman, William Sloan, J. J. Mott, Samuel McD. Tate, R. F. Simonton, Calvin J. Cowles, A. J. Jones, Rufus Y. McAden, K. P. Battle, W. J. Hawkins, M. S. Littlefield, T. F. Lee, D. G. Fowle, H. C. Cowles, W. R. Richardson, J. H. Davis, W. F. Askew, T. S. Lutterloh, S. W. Watts, and B. C. Guion.

None of these persons summoned before them have failed to appear, except Mr. Geo. W. Swepson, for whom a summons, directing his appearance on the 3rd day of March, was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Wake county, upon the 22nd day of February. This was served upon him personally, on the 1st day of March, as it appears by the Sheriff's return.—Other notices of the same sort were issued for Messrs. Good M. Roberts, Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, W. D. and R. W. Pullam, but owing to their absence in New York, as appears from the return, these were not served.

It is proper to say here, once for all, that with the above exception, no difficulty has been made by any one in regard to the attendance; nor any in regard to interrogatories except in two instances which were allowed by the commission; and that the officers of the State to whom there has been occasion to apply for information or assistance, have rendered it at once, and cheerfully.

The Commission presume that the chief object of the Senate in their appointment has been attained in the procurement and recording of the mass of evidence herewith submitted. The statements made by the witnesses under oath have been taken down in their presence, read over to them first, answer by answer, and then in the whole; and are further verified by their respective signatures. The Senate will judge whether the Commission have prosecuted their investigations in the proper direction as regards witnesses, and with the proper range of inquiry in each individual case.

The testimony will be found to cover two hundred and five manuscript pages. Although not inconsiderable in bulk, it is not complicated in detail; and the comparative magnitude of the interests which it involves is such that the Commission do not feel themselves justified in detaining the Senate with remarks upon the particulars of which it is composed, or in acting upon the supposition that every part of it will not be subjected to an impartial and thorough scrutiny.

The Senate will find most of the results summed up in three schedules, which are hereto attached. Of these:

The *first* contains a statement of the details connected with the issue of State Bonds to the various Railroad Companies by the Treasurer and was compiled by that officer for the use of the Commission.

The *second* gives an account of the disposal of the Bonds after they came into the hands of the Companies.

The *third* shows the amounts in money for which the Bonds have been sold or hypothecated.

The Commission desired to propose a *fourth*, to exhibit at one view the principal items of expenditure by which these amounts had been partially, or totally exhausted; but upon consideration it was thought better to present this view in the body of the Report. The more because the information in regard to this matter is very general; and more nearly an approximation to the truth. It was not expected that the Commission should examine and verify vouchers for expenditures in detail. With the general objects presented to them, and with the time allowed for their operations, this was impracticable. An examination of the testimony will show other reasons why, in any case, only an approximation could be had. Indeed this is true as well in regard to the figures representing the amounts received by the companies upon the sale or hypothecation of the Bonds. By reference to the testimony of Messrs. McAden and Jones, explanations will be found going to show that by the rules of the New York stock-board a deduction is made for all North Carolina Bonds issued after July 1st, 1868, at the rate of six per cent per annum upon their face. So not a bond dated Oct. 1st, 1869, if apparently sold at twenty-five dollars in the hundred would in the first instance be subject to a deduction of seven and one-half dollars, and they net to the company but seventeen dollars and a half, less taxes and commissions for sales.

To complete, then, the general view afforded by the schedules, the commission add the following statements, obtained from the evidence herewith submitted, in regard to each one of the companies that have received appropriations from the State since May 1st, 1865.

I. THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. COMPANY, (W. D.)

To this, issued between January 20th and October 2d, 1869, through George W. Swepson, 6367 State Bonds. Of these 3132 are said to have been sold, and 1924 hypothecated; and of the amounts received upon this account, our attention has been drawn to some $1,845 000,00 which appears in papers submitted by Gen. Littlefield. No testimony except hearsay has been submitted to the companies as to the dealings of Mr. Swepson with either the Bonds or their proceeds. In the evidence of Gen. Littlefield will be found certain papers, unverified in any way, which he reports as having come into his hands from either Mr. Swepson, or Soutter and company, of New York. He could give no assurance that they were correct. Mr. Swepson has at no time rendered to him an account of his transactions as President.

Gen. Littlefield charges himself with a certain sum of money as received from Mr. Swepson, and gives a statement of the manner in which that has been expended; but, excepting certain Florida Railroad Bonds turned over by Mr. Swepson, he could give no account of the manner in which the latter had disposed of either Bonds or proceeds. The papers and statements above referred to show that Mr. Swepson sold and hypothecated the 5,056 bonds mentioned above; that of their proceeds he turned over to Gen. Littlefield $136.277 63; expended $275,383 31, of which for contractors and the Treasurer of the Company, $27,311 41; invested $990,533 39, in Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company and otherwise; and leaves unaccounted for about $640,000. The *bona fide* of the Florida investment is understood to be a question not settled betwixt Mr. Swepson and the Company. It also appears that the figures submitted to the commission in this connection do not include the whole of the proceeds of that part of the Bonds which was hypothecated.

Gen. Littlefield's statements show that he received as President of this Company from his predecessor, Mr. Swepson, $18,925 83 in cash and $112,946 13 in an order upon the New York National Trust Company, which held certain Bonds hypothecated by Mr. Swepson, and that of this, he paid the engineer, contractors and the Treasurer of the Company $127,471 96, and otherwise $4,400—in all $131,871 96. He explained that the "protection" consisted in relieving these Bonds from certain legal difficulties by which they had been encumbered, previously to his taking office in Florida. He believes that within a few days this property of the said Company will be entirely disentangled and available.

II. THE WESTERN N. C. R. R. CO., (E. D.)

It will be seen that all of the Bonds issued to this Company have been either sold or hypothecated, and the amount raised therefrom was $1,234,760 42. It appears from the evidence that all of this has been expended in various matters connected with the construction of the Railroad. The evidence of Messrs. Tate, Simonton, Mott and H. C. Cowles will be found interesting in this connection: In addition thereto, there will be found exhibits, printed and in manuscript, containing official accounts rendered by the above persons to the Company and to the commission.

III. THE W., C. AND R. R. R. CO.

The proceeds and hypothecation of the bonds issued to this Company are $1,029,548 67. Of this it appears that all excepting about $10,000 now on hand has been spent in such matters as are ordinarily connected with the construction of Railroads. The facts connected with this Road will be found in evidence and exhibits submitted by Messrs. Cowan, Sloan, Alderman and C. J. Cowles.

Upon reference to Schedule No. 1, it will be seen that twenty-three of the bonds issued to this Company are charged to H. H. Robinson, and none delivered under the authority of the Act of 1866-67, ch. 56. On reference to that Act, it will be found that these items have no connection with the subject matter of this investigation, being merely an exchange of that number of bonds for others then in his possession.

IV. THE WILLIAMSTON AND TARBORO' R. R. COMPANY.

All of the Bonds issued to this Company were sold to or by John F. Pickrell, of New York, for $160,948 57, and by the accounts rendered through the affairs of the Company, it appears to have been expended in the ordinary details of constructing Railroads. The evidence upon this item is in the deposition of Gen. Stubbs and the exhibits filed therewith.

V. THE NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R. COMPANY.

All of the bonds issued to this Company have been returned to the State "without prejudice," as is understood. Mr. Belo's deposition shows that no use whatever was made of them while in his possession.

VI. THE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY.

Of the 3,200 bonds issued to this Company, 1,650 have been returned, "without prejudice" to the State. The proceeds from the 1,502 that have been sold, are $935,627 29. The 48 under pledge are bound for a running account in the purchase of iron, the amount of which is not ascertained. The money realized from the sale of bonds appears to have been applied to the ordinary expenses of constructing railroads, as well as, in small profits, to regular expenses connected with the defence of the Chatham Railroad case, as it is called. There is still upon hand $250,067,82. The evidence upon this item is given by Dr. Hawkins and accompanied by an exhibit from W. W. Vass as Treasurer.

VII. THE WESTERN R. R. COMPANY.

The proceeds from the sale of 55 State bonds and some coupons, are $51,193 13. Some 7,500 of this has been paid out for ordinary expenses, and the remainder, $43,693 13 is upon deposit in the banking house of Jones & Lutterloh, at Fayetteville. Certificates were exhibited by the President, in the names of Utley & Dougherty, and L. P. Bayne & Co., of New York, acknowledging that they hold for the Company, unencumbered, 1,253 bonds; and 12 other bonds were shown the Commissioners in the hands of the President himself. The evidence is furnished by Messrs. Jones, Davis and Lutterloh.

VIII. THE ATLANTIC, TENN. AND OHIO R. R. COMPANY.

It will be seen that no use has been made of these bonds in connection with the end for which they were issued; and no use whatever except in connection with the action brought in Wake Court in the name of Robert C. Kehoe against the said Company and the State Treasurer, of which a transcript is herewith filed. The object of that suit apparently was to restrain the issuing of the bonds upon the allegation that they were unconstitutional and thus void. An injunction was obtained upon that allegation. The suit, however, was compromised, and the injunction vacated before any term of the Court had occurred, by the Company's agreeing to pay to the attorneys of the plaintiff seventy-five bonds, after the same should be issued. In the event, it happened that 77 bonds were so paid; and besides, that 86 others were expended by the Company in some connection with the suit. It does not appear what their connection was, or that the plaintiff was interested therein. Apparently his claims were satisfied by the 77.

The commission refer to the evidence of Messrs. Johnston, McAden, Sloan, Battle, Fowle, Littlefield, Watts, Lee and Askew in this connection. It appears from a certificate of the Treasurer that 1,597 of these bonds have been returned to the State.

The evidence of Messrs. Hawkins, Tate, Sloan and Guion details, among other matters, circumstances bearing upon these questions: How far any of the bonds issued since May 1, 1865, or the proceeds of such bonds, have been used to forward legislation for these and like appropriations.—For the rest, it will be seen that with two exceptions, in which persons claimed and were allowed the privilege of not testifying upon that point, direct and full details have been made by every witness supposed to have any information thereabouts, of any knowledge in regard to such use of the said bonds or their proceeds.

It will doubtless be borne in mind that the investigation of the Commission into these matters was by the Senate expressly limited to any improper employment *of those Bonds, or any of their proceeds.*

Some evidence of an application of those Bonds or their proceeds to private purposes, will be found in the depositions of Gen. Littlefield and Messrs. Jones, Tate and Lutterloh. Otherwise, such application has been denied.

The Commission have not drawn upon the funds set apart by the General Assembly for their expenses.

A certified statement thereof accompanies this report. It would be found that including the fees of officers for summoning witnesses, and of the Clerk of Wake count for a transcript, they amount to $20 13. This does not include the pay due to the Clerk of the Commission, who, we take occasion to say, has been very laboriously employed—often late in the night. The Commission, in order to comply with the recent instructions of the Senate for an early report, have been under the necessity of employing a second Clerk for the last night, and two days of their session.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. BRAGG,
S. F. PHILLIPS,
WILL. L. SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 12th, 1870.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

For telegrams	$ 2 33
For certified copy of record in case of Kehoe vs. Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company and State Treasurer,	9 00
Sheriff's fees,	7 80
For 1 blank book for Journal,	1 00
	$20 13

THOMAS BRAGG, *Chairman*

March 12th, 1870.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Important Decision.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Leak *vs.* Commissioners of Richmond county.

The decision is a very interesting one and one of great importance to the people of the State:

James P. Leak
vs.
Commissioners of
Richmond County. } Opinion.

PEARSON, C. J.—This is a special proceeding under the new mode of procedure, in the nature of a writ of *mandamus* under the old mode to compel the authorities of the county of Richmond to pay money lent by the plaintiff to the persons then exercising the powers of the county to enable them to provide salt for the use of the citizens during the war; as evidence of which the plaintiff relies on a note executed by H. W. Harrington, Chairman of the County Court. The note recites an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; but it nowhere appears that a majority of the Justices of the county were present when the order was made, and there is no averment that such was the fact.

This objection is fatal, for both the ordinance of the Convention and the statute on which this transaction is based, gives the authority "a majority of the Justices being present." This fact must appear affirmatively; it not being a matter within the ordinary powers of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The maxim *omnia presumuntur* has no application, State *vs.* Powell, 2 Ind. 275, 4 id. 327, 5 Id. 207.

Passing by this objection and assuming that the Commissioners of a county may be sued, as to which see Winslow *vs.* Commissioners of Perquimans county at this term, upon the main question there are several views which sustain the opinion of His Honor.

1. At the time of the Legislative act, giving power to the Justices to make the contract, and at the date of the contract the persons exercising the power of the State and the persons exercising the power of the county had disavowed their allegiance and put themselves in open hostility to the rightful State government and to the government of the United States. In other words, there was rebellion.

It follows, the courts of the rightful State government, which has regained its supremacy, cannot treat the acts of persons so unlawfully exercising the powers of the State and country authority, as valid, unless the Court is satisfied that the acts were innocent, and such as the lawful government would have done. So, when the plaintiff asks the court to compel the defendants, who are in the rightful exercise of the power of the country to perform a contract made by a set of men, who were wrongfully exercising the power, the *onus* of showing that contract was for an innocent purpose, and was not made in aid of the rebellion, is upon the plaintiff. If the matter be left in doubt, the Courts cannot enforce the claim against the rightful authorities of the county.

So far from being left in doubt, it is clear the contract was in aid of the rebellion. Any act which would not have been done except for the resistance of the rebellion, and which was calculated to counteract the measures adopted by the government of the United States for its suppression; and to enable the people in insurrection to protract the struggle, was in aid of the rebellion.

The idea can be more clearly expressad by examples. Statutes sanctioning and protecting marriage and the domestic relations; appropriations for the ordinary administration of Justice, or for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, are acts having no refarence to the rebellion, and that would have been done anyhow. So although it may be true, that the doing of these things made the condition of the people more endurable; still in no fair sense can they be considered as having been done in aid of the rebellion.

On the other hand, statutes and appropriations to run the blockade, and introduce for the use of the people, cotton cards and medicine, or to supply the people with salt, by erecting works for its production and providing for its transportation and distribution, whether done directly by the State or indirectly, through the agency of the county authorities, are acts of a novel and unprecedented character, and such as would not have been done except for the existence of the rebellion. So the case is covered by the first requisite in the definition of an act in aid of the rebellion.

That the act of providing salt for the use of the people was calculated to counteract the blockade and other measures of the United States to suppress the rebellion; and to enable the people of the insurgent States to protract the strength, is a matter too plain for discussion. Any one who attempts to prove the contrary must confess the soft impeachment of allowing his reasoning faculties to be obscured by prejudice and sympathy for "the cause of the South," as it was called in the argument.

Grant seizes a man in the act of carrying corn or salt into Vicksburg. He says "the women and children are in a state of actual starvation, and my motive was to do an act of charity and humanity, and mitigate the rigors of war." Reply—"The laws of war are paramount to motives of charity and humanity. Starving the citizens was resorted to in order to compel the authorities to surrender; and you attempt to counteract my measures and aid them to protract the siege!" This instance of a single act of an individual is given by way of illustration. But when the act is done under the authority of a wrongful government, which had subverted the rightful State government and was in open rebellion, whether it be done directly by the government, or indirectly through the agency of its creatures, the wrongful county authorities, the position that it was done "merely as an act of charity and humanity" and was not calculated to aid the rebellion, carries the evidence of fallacy on its face.

The act *per se* did aid the rebellion, and its being done by the wrongful county authority, acting as part and parcel of the wrongful State government, organized for the avowed purpose of sustaining the rebellion, tends the more strongly to fix its character.

The Court is not at liberty to shut its eyes to the historical fact that furnishing salt was not a single act, but was one of a long series of acts, in aid of the rebellion. *Noscitur a sociis.*

The ordinances of the Convention of 1861, assuming legislative powers; the acts of the Legislature during the war, and the acts of the county authorities, all follow out a common purpose, to resist the invasion. A military board is established; appropriations are made to procure clothes and arms for the soldiers; cotton cards, medicine, salt, &c., for the people; bounties are offered for volunteers; the powers of the county authorities are enlarged; the counties equip volunteers and transport their baggage to camp, take measures to provide salt, &c., and give every assurance that the wives and children of soldiers will be cared for; in short, the authorities, both State and county, strain every nerve to "resist the invasion." Witness the debt of the State and counties accumulated during the war!

A change takes place. What was then considered "resisting an invasion," turns out to have been "aiding a rebellion."—Thereupon it is said, with seeming seriousness, "certain of these acts ought not to have been entered as items under the head of "resisting invasion," and should now be transferred and posted as items under a distinct head, "charity and humanity;" for such acts were not calculated or intended either to resist invasion or to aid rebellion, and did not have that effect!

See Texas *vs.* White, U. S. Supreme Court, American Law Revised, July 1869, page 765. It is there held, "the act of the military board in applying bonds belonging to the State to pay for cotton cards and medicine, for the use of the people of Texas during the war, is void; on the ground that the purchase of these articles was an act in aid of the rebellion; and to the suggestion "that the purchase of cotton cards and medicine was not a contract in aid of the rebellion," but "for obtaining goods capable of a use entirely legitimate and innocent," the Court merely says "we cannot adopt this view;" and reference is made to the fact, that the act was done by a military board, and was only one of a series of acts calculated to aid the rebellion, for the purpose of showing that the question was too plain to admit of discussion.

There is another view of the subject on which his honor seems to have put his decision. "The rightful authorities of the county are under no obligation to pay a debt contracted by a set of men who were wrongfully exercising the powers of the county and were engaged in open rebellion."

To meet this objection, the plaintiff relies on the ordinance of the Convention, 18th October, 1865, section 4, "all the acts and doings of the civil officers of the State since 20th January, 1861, done under and by virtue of any authority purporting to be a law of the State, which is consistent with its allegiance to the United States, and with the Constitution of the State, shall be deemed valid, &c." The question is, was the legislative act conferring power on the Justices of the county of Richmond to contract this debt, consistent with the allegiance of the State to the government of the United States?

Here, too, the *onus* is on the plaintiff.—The train of reasoning in the first view taken of this case, applies with equal if not with more force to this; and proves clearly, that the legislative act purporting to be a law of the State under which the Justices contracted this debt, so far from being consistent with the allegiance of the State to the United States was in aid of resisting the invasion of the United States as it was then termed—in other words, in aid of the rebellion.

According to these two views to entitle the plaintiff to judgment he must satisfy the Court both in respect to the innocence of the contract and that it was not calculated to aid the rebellion or intended to have that effect, and in respect to the legislative act under which the Justices derived their power to borrow this money, that it was also innocent and was not calculated and intended to aid the rebellion and protract the struggle, upon which latter point the acts and doings of the Convention 1861, and of the Legislatures following it during the war, bear perhaps with greater force than upon the contracts made by the Justices.

The question is against the plaintiff on both points.

There is another view of this question. The people of the State in Convention (Oct. 1865) ordain: "All debts incurred by the State in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same or any portion thereof," nor to "assume or provide for the payment of any portion of the debts incurred directly or indirectly by the late so called Confederate States," or by its agents or under its authority; ratified 19th October, 1865.

"No county, city or town, or other municipal corporation, shall assume or pay, nor shall any tax be collected for the payment of, any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contrected directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion." Const. 1868, art. 7, sec. 13.

Here is a declaration of the will of the people, obligatory upon the Courts, that no "war debt," as it is termed, contracted either by the State or by the counties, or cities or towns, shall be paid.

The discussion of the subject into which we have entered at large was considered important to show, 1st. That furnishing salt to the people during the war was a measure calculated and intended to aid in resisting the invasion—in other words, to aid the rebellion. 2d. That the ordinance of the Convention of 1865, and the provision of the Constitution, is not obnoxious to the charge of impairing the obligation of contracts; for that these contracts without that provision could not have been enforced by the Courts of the rightful government of the State as now reconstructed without violating a well settled principle of the common law, and without impairing the integrity of the conditions accepted and acted upon in restoring the State to its Constitutional relations to the government of the United States as one of the States of the Union.

Judgment affirmed.

Extraordinary Decision of the Supreme Court—Leak vs. Commissioners of Richmond County.

Messrs. Editors: It is well known to the Bar of North Carolina that the Chief Justice of the State is deeply conscious of possessing an astute mind, is very much inclined to indulge in what he delights to call "the reason of the thing," and triumphs in the privilege of "drawing a bead" on every question presented to him. So strong is this propensity in him that it has been said that he would rather give a new and ingenious reason for a wrong decision than to decide a simple case correctly for a plain reason. But I am not going to repeat all that has been said about the Chief Justice, for the Supreme Court have decided that they cannot be cussed or discussed with impunity.

The published opinion in the case of Leak *vs.* the Commissioners of Richmond county, recently decided by the Supreme Court, is a judicial interpretation of the laws of war which will astonish the community, if that be possible. It has been the boast of the legal profession that the principles of their science are based on common sense and natural justice, but, if the decision in Leak's case is correct, the boast is an exceedingly empty one.

The plaintiff had loaned money to the County Court of Richmond county to buy salt for the people during the war, and brought his suit to recover the amount.—The act of the Legislature, authorizing the County Courts to do such things, required a majority of the Justices to be present, which was not complied with in Leak's case; and, therefore, the Court very properly gave judgment for the defendants. If the Court had rested their decision on this requirement and had stopped there, nothing could be said against it, but they go much further and proclaim as the law that which is absolutely revolting. The opinion is delivered by the Chief Justice. Without noticing the evident sneer at the "cause of the South," and the very remarkable *judicial* announcement "what was then considered resisting an evasion *turns out* to have been aiding a rebellion," let us examine the case a little.

In the first place, after defining what were "acts in aid of the rebellion" and giving examples, the Chief Justice has a great deal to say about "the rightful State government during the war," and of persons unlawfully exercising the power of the State "in open hostility to the rightful State government," &c., &c. Leaving out all discussion of where this rightful State government was, and of whom constituted, it may well be said that such stuff comes with peculiar effrontery from Judge Pearson. HE was Chief Justice during the war, either rightfully or wrongfully; if wrongfully, then *all* his acts were necessarily without authority, and, according to his own theory extended, every man upon whose case he sat in judgment was unlawfully dealt with. Of course he excepts from the category of acts "in aid of the rebellion" and to be taken therefore as lawful, "appropriations for the ordinary administration of justice" and the like, but a Legislature which he pronounces to have been illegal and without authority, could not make him a Judge, and his acts lawful for *any* purpose. To use his own illustration "any one who attempts to prove the contrary must confess the soft impeachment of allowing his reasoning faculties to be obscured by prejudice and sympathy" (*not*) for the "cause of the South," but for those who have the disposal of offices, such as a seat on the U. S. Supreme Court bench.

Hoping that you will not consider this an allusion to the *legs* of the Court (see rule *ex parte* Moore *et al,*) we now come to the principle announced by the Court which is repulsive, viz: that furnishing *salt* to the citizens during the war was aiding the rebellion, and contracts for such a purpose void.

Inasmuch as the opinion could not be complete and serve the purpose for which it was intended, without allusion to the President of the United States—familiarly called "Grant" by the Court—that persecuted individual is introduced for the purpose of illustration, as follows:

Grant seizes a man in the act of carrying corn or salt into Vicksburg. He says "the women and children are in a state of actual starvation, and my motive was to do an act of charity and humanity, and mitigate the rigors of war." Reply—"The laws of war are paramount to motives of charity and humanity. Starving the citizens was resorted to in order to compel the authorities to surrender; and you attempt to counteract my measures and aid them to protract the siege!"

Remarkable illustration indeed! A military commander stops traffic with a city which he is besieging, because bread and meat will enable them to hold out, *therefore* the Court of a conquered country must declare contracts for corn and salt, *between its own citizens,* made during the war, to be void. The argument is that the United States Government had a right to starve the citizens into a surrender, and therefore anybody who supplied them with the necessaries of life was counteracting the measures of the government, and aiding them to protract the struggle, and could not recover the price of the necessaries so furnished! I say the Supreme Court have decided that this rule applies to *anybody* supplying salt, &c.; for, notwithstanding the Chief Justice was discussing the case of county authorities who had supplied the people, he goes on, after illustrating by the single act of an individual, and shows that the commission of the act by an organized body was only an aggravation of the offence. "The act *per se,* he says," did aid the rebellion and its being done by the wrongful county authority * * * tends *more strongly* to fix its character."

It may be said that this cannot be the meaning of the decision because, if carried out, the principle would embrace all contracts for the sale of anything between citizens during the war, and the Supreme Court have heretofore decided otherwise in regard to what they considered innocent contracts. But this objection only proves that the Court is inconsistent and arbitrary in its decisions. In Phillips *vs.* Hooker, Phill: Eq: 194, Reade, J., says, "A contract is not void merely because there is something immoral, or illegal, in its surroundings or connections; therefore the issuing of Confederate treasury notes was illegal, but the use of them after they were issued was not illegal." Perhaps the "therefore" might appear curious to a logician, but so are many of the opinions rendered by that Judge. Perhaps he may have meant that the use of Confederate treasury notes for any other purpose than buying corn, or salt, or the other necessaries of life was not illegal; for instance, buying artillery to kill loyal men with. The stress of the Chief Justice's argument is laid on the fact that "providing salt for the use of the people was calculated to counteract the blockade and other measures of the United States to suppress the rebellion." Does not the argument apply with equal force to contracts for supplying food raiment and medicine to the people? And would it not be a complete answer to a suit brought by Nick Williams, Esq., for whiskey sold to the Chief Justice during the war? The only mode of escape in the last case would be to apply the Chief Justice's definition of an act in aid of the rebellion, viz: "any act which would not have been done except for the resistance of the rebellion," and then to show that he would have bought the whiskey anyhow.

In the case of Texas *vs.* White, quoted by the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court of the United States did say that the use of the bonds of the State of Texas by a military board to buy cotton cards and medicines was void, but that military board was organized for the express purpose of "aiding the rebellion" by importing all necessary articles, &c., and everything they did was with an eye to that end. So that the very brief extract quoted does not apply to the County Court of Richmond, which was not organized solely to aid the rebellion; but the Supreme Court of the United States based their opinion on various other grounds, and used language which by a fair construction would make Leak's case an exception. Supposing, however, that the cases were parallel, still the Chief Justice goes farther and says that the supplying of salt *generally,* was in aid of the rebellion, without limiting it to State or County authorities; and it is against this harsh and cruel judgment that common sense and natural justice revolt. I think it would be easy to show that, in all such cases as this, the Chief Justice has followed no principle, but has arbitrarily decided cases according to the supposed expediency of the occasion.—The concluding portion of his opinion indicates one of the overshadowing motives for elaborating it to such an extent, and if time and space permitted, it might be edifying to pursue the train of thought suggested by it, but I have already trespassed too far on your space and will finish this article by expressing the hope, which animates every true North Carolinian, that a change is near at hand which will restore us to something like our former condition.

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From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Company to complete their road and to authorize the return of bonds to the State Treasury.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

SECTION 1. That the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the President and Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, the five hundred thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of said Company, deposited in the State Treasury to indemnify the State against loss, in consequence of her endorsement of one million of dollars of the mortgage bonds of said Company, under, and by virtue of an Ordinance of the State Convention ratified the 5th day of February, 1863, entitled "an ordinance reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company," and the said President and Directors shall receive the same and apply them to the construction and completion of said road, and to no other purpose whatever; two-thirds of the proceeds of said bonds to be expended on the Eastern Division of the road and one-third on the Western Division.

SEC. 2. That the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company shall have authority to borrow money by the issue of bonds or other evidences of debt, authenticated in such manner as the President and Directors may deem best, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent principle and interest, payable at such time and place as said President and Directors may elect, the bonds so issued not to exceed two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That to secure the payment of the said bonds or other evidences of debt, the said Company shall execute and deliver mortgage deeds, signed by the President, conveying all the franchise and property of the Company of whatever nature, which deed so executed and delivered and registered in the counties of Mecklenburg or New Hanover, shall have priority over any lien or claim held by the State in the property so conveyed.

SEC. 4. That upon the acceptance of this act by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, within ninety days after its ratification, it shall become a part of the charter of said Company. *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Public Treasurer upon the surrender to him of five hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, from delivering the bonds of the Company now in the Treasury, as is provided in section one of this act, and he is hereby instructed and required to make said delivery immediately after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 5. That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

This bill was discussed at length, and was opposed by Messrs. Sweet, Cook and Lassiter.

Messrs. Jones of Mecklenburg, and Graham, advocated its passage.

Mr. Sweet moved to amend the bill by striking out the 1st section, which was voted down.

AYES—Messrs. Brogden, Burns, Colgrove, Cook, Flythe, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Moore, Of Carteret, Robbins, Sheppheus, Sweet and White—14.

Mr. Sweet moved to strike out the proviso in the 4th section, which was voted down.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Colgrove, Cook, Flythe, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Moore of Carteret, Robbins, Sweet, Welker and White—14.

Mr. Lassiter offered the following amendment, to wit:

Provided, That the Governor with the advice of the Council of State, be and he is hereby authorized to bid for said Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, if and when sold, to close, or upon the closier of any mortgage to the amount of the States interest in said Road.

Provided further, That the representation of the States interest shall be represented in the number of Directors that now exist.

Mr. Graham called the previous question, which was sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Lassiter was voted down.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, col., Hyman, col., Jones of Columbus, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long of Carteret, Richardson, Sheffner, Smith, Stevens and White—17.

The bill passed its final reading as it came from the House by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beall, Beeman, Bellamy,

r the passage of the revenue bill, and defeat passage of the election bill by leaving the se without a quorum. Some Republicans say that they are in favor of an election. he wished to test their sincerity. ter some further debate Mr. Argo's motion put and rejected.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

ll to be entitled an act to raise revenue. e discussion by sections was resumed, and ued up to adjournment.

SENATE.

NTINUATION OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

e motion of Mr. Welker, the rules were pended, and the bill to incorporate the ley Holder Life and Tontine Assurance pany of the South was taken up.—ong the incorporators named in the are the names of Z. B. Vance, Alfred ks ry and V. C. Barringer.

r. Moore of Yancey, moved to strike the name of Z. B. Vance.

r. Graham. I call for the yeas and on this motion, that the people of the e may see who are in favor of keeping trife, and who believe the war is not ended.

r. Lindsay, (Republican) this war is nded yet, if this man had the power ntinuing it. I know something about , a great deal more than I wish to w, and I will never vote for a bill that his name in it as one of the incorpora-. I am willing to put my name on ord.

hey want to know if this war is ended. s ended and I presume ended forever any such grounds as it was inaugura-, but there is not a man on this floor knows the course of Vance since the closed; and sir, as I before remarked, nt to vote and want my vote recorded. i don't care if it is written throughout world and published throughout the vens, I will vote to expunge the name such a man as Vance from any act of ge.

r. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said: It is atter of no concern to Governor Vance ther you suffer his name to remain in bill or strike it out, but it certainly is thing new in the history of legisla-n,—this enquiring into the politics of a who simply asks to be an incorpora-n an insurance company; simply asks privilege of joining in a legitimate in a legitimate way. Do the sup-rs of this motion suppose for an in-nt it is within their power, on this r elsewhere, to cast even the shad-reproach upon the name and s of such a man as Governor Vance? hey do let me tell them here how sig-y these will fail; let me say to them that ir efforts are strong only in malice. I not intend to attempt a vindication of ernor Vance's character, it needs no dication, the world has tried him by his ord, and the verdict is written in his-y in one word "Glorious," and I will y say to those who assail him that that racter is as far above my powers of il-tration as it is above their emulation or n their conception. Let them proceed, y may strike the name of Zebulon B. nce from this bill, but let me tell them t they cannot strike it from the roll of e, and they shall sooner level the gran-ges of our mountains, or stop the roll our oceans than strike that name from abiding place in the hearts of the peo-of North Carolina; and when they at-pt it, they simply "bite a file."

Mr. Davis, (Republican.) There were ain reasons which prevented him from voting for a bill that had his name in In our day in North Carolina, he did consider Vance a native of the State, alone citizen. His interest was not ntified with the State or people of North olina, but on the contrary, was antago-tic to it. The declaration made by this against the laws of the government the United States, "That he would nev-ask the d—n government to pardon ," was another reason that he desired name to be stricken out.

While he (Mr. Davis) had no prejudice inst the brave soldier of the Confedera-whom he loved to sit down with and over the scenes of bloody strife, these en were brave and were reconciled to its sults;

But that man Vance never showed any conciliation. He had no political quities in this matter, but when declara-ns of this kind would be made against vernment which protected him his life and property equally with him-lf, he thought such declarations rendered unworthy of being considered a native North Carolina, let alone a citizen of United States. While he had no hatred inst Governor Vance, while he had no tred against Confederate soldiers who ght against him in many a field of od and who were now fully reconciled the consequences, still he could never te for a bill that would have the name that man who declared he never did ything that he would ask this d—d gov-rnment to pardon him for.

Messrs. Sweet, Welker and Jones of Co-mbus, followed in opposition to the mo-on.

Mr. Love said: I regret, most sincerely I regret, that this motion has been de. It is not in keeping with the dig-y that should characterize Senators. I ve felt, and I try to cultivate the feeling, at the war is over, and to strengthen the pe that the acrimony and bitterness of unhappy period was dead, or at least o far extinguished to be rekindled. But ave erred in indulging this fond hope. e spirit of party proscription as evinced re to day is startling, and its rabid, vin-tive character, is shocking. And who, r, is assailed? One of North Carolina's st gifted sons. He comes from my own untain home—and hence I feel keenly is little, petty, indecent exhibition of ill-ned malice. Thirty years ago, he is said have been an uncouth rollicksome kind a boy, in the humbler walks of life; t, as the boy emerged into manhood, lent and genius more than ordinary were inced, that plainly marked the coming an. Step by step he went upward, hon-ed most by those who knew him best—nored for his integrity—his unblemished putation, and his striking and remarka-e ability, until he attained the highest sition in the gift of North Carolina. d yet, Sir, after all this, we are to sit re to day, in the Senate Chamber of rth Carolina—and hear this man, Ex-ov. Vance, traduced, and his unblemished aracter maligned by a *stranger* (Mr. Da-s).

Sir, if the Senator from Montgomery r I had better say from New Jersey) ll bring his record here from Peapack, which I know something, I would like compare it with that of Governor Vance. During the utterance of this sentence the resident checked Mr. L. for indulging in rsonal reflections.)

Mr. Love said: Then, sir, I leave him Mr. D.) in the mire of his own malice to y my respects to the author of this reso-tion. I regret, sir, that the Senator om Yancey should feel himself—a west-n man—called upon to make this mo-on. For two or three years he was a bel soldier, fighting shoulder to shoulder ith Governor Vance for the "lost cause." hen he changed, and went into the Fed-al army. This I suppose he had a right do. But I submit, sir, this motion mes with a bad grace from an ex-Con-derate soldier, especially when clothed a petty, malicious, vindictive garb.

I should add more, but the generous xpressions of the Senator from Columbus s partially allayed the bitter feeling this nexpected motion stirred.

Mr. Lindsay arose again and said:

I don't propose to enter into any elabo-te discussion of this subject, but when the yeas and nays were called for the pur-pose of pointing me out, I felt disposed to make some remarks on the subject. It is not for any petty malice against Governor Vance, it is not from any difference of po-litical opinion between myself and Gov-ernor Vance, and if any Senator on this floor supposes that any such motives actuate me, I can only say that he does me great injustice. I belive he has been, and now is, one of the worst enemies of the true interests of North Carolina and of his country.

They talk about his fame. I am willing for future ages to decide whether he is en-titled to any place in the temple of fame or whether his name should be damned by posterity for the course he has pursued. I am willing that future ages should decide it. But for Governor Vance thousands of the citizens of North Carolina would not be sleeping in bloody graves to-day, slaughtered on the battlefield. But for the course of Governor Vance this war would have ended sooner than it did. I have a son lying in the cold grave at El-mira, but for him in all probability he would be alive to-day. I have known the course of this man. Does he accept the situation as other secessionists did? If he has done so, it is certainly very recent-ly. I have evidence at least that he is just as from accepting the situation as ever. We cannot reach certain men, as Vance said, but we can ostracise and expel their wives and daughters from respectable so-ciety. We ought to do it, and that is one of the men I propose to strike out here, not only on account of his former arbitra-ry and tyrannical course, but for his pres-ent declaration that reconstruction is an error.

Mr. Graham, I called for the yeas and nays on this question, that the people of the State might see who wish to keep up strife in our midst, and thought that the war was not yet ended. The Senator from Rockingham, like an old war horse, pricked up his ears at the name of Vance, and has failed entirely to understand the nature of this bill. It does not propose to incorpor-ate a stock company, but merely to allow the individuals named with others, that may be added, to mutually insure their lives. I do not think a man with the good sense of the Senator from Rockingham would like to go home to his constituents and tell them he was unwilling for Vance to insure his life for the benefit of his wife and children. Is he willing to declare not only that the war is not ended, but that it must extend to the women. As to the ques-tion of social position, the women will de-termine that for themselves—and you will never reconstruct them by such legislation as this. I am perfectly willing to leave this question to the Republican members of the Senate, and especially those who were gal-lant soldiers in the Federal army, and who continued steadfast to their principles.—But it is said that Vance does not ask for pardon and wishes to destroy the Govern-ment. The Senator from Rockingham ac-knowledges that he is unfriendly to the present State Constitution, and wishes it altered. Vance desires nothing more, for in all the relations of life he is a good citi-zen. I well remember with what thrilling effect after our struggle was over he inocu-lated the duties of defeat. It is true that we do not see his name before Congress for removal of disabilities. Vance is neither able or willing to pay for it. When we find in the list men steeped to the chin, aye even to the very top of their heads in se-cession, what other conclusion can we draw than that money was used; you cannot make the people of the State believe other-wise. The bitter memories of our losses I have no wish to recall. It was impossi-ble for Vance or any one else to have stop-ped the contest. Some who, although opp-osed at the beginning, entered with zeal into the cause, got whipped very soon, and expected others to accomplish impossibili-ties, as long as heroism and unselfish de-votion to a cause are regarded as virtues among men. You cannot strike Vance's name from the hearts of the people of North Carolina—though you may vent your spite in erasing his name from this bill.—He fully accepts the situation, and is will-ing to accord to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution; but as long as favors go for money, Gabriel will blow his horn before he puts in an application—but, says one, his day has departed; even if that were so, a generous foe would refrain from abuse. The animal mentioned in Æsops Fables, who kicked at the dead lion, has never enjoyed a very enviable reputation.

Mr. Robbins said he regretted exceed-ingly that the Senator from Yancey had made this motion, and he hoped he would see the propriety of withdrawing it, and gave way to Mr. Moore to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Moore, of Yancey, desired to state his reason for making the motion. He and Z. B. Vance had fought together during part of the war and Vance was one of the primary causes of driving a great many steadfast Union men into the rebel-lion in which he was himself (Mr. M.) for five and a half months. He would ac-knowledge that he followed Vance, an ac-knowledgment which he made to the Senator from Rowan when his political disabilities had been investigated. Since that time he had taken the wrong horn of the dilemma and he opposes the State gov-ernment and the government of the United States, and by his conduct in other mat-ters deserved the reproach of the people, but at the request of several of his friends he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Shoffner called the previous ques-tion, which was sustained, and the bill passed its second reading by the following vote:

AYES—Barnes, Beall, Burns, Brogden, Cook, Eppes, colored, Flythe, Forkner, Graham, Hayes, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Mason, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Richardson, Robbins, Scott, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, Whiteside and Wilson.

NAYS—Bellamy, Burns, Davis, Galloway, col-ored, Lindsay, Long, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Stephens and White.

NOTE.—Mr. Love, in explanation of his vote, said he should vote against the bill to be consis-tent, as he had voted against all bills of this character, because he thought time and expense would be saved by the Companies getting their charters under the general incorporation act.

J. A. Hyman, colored, said he should vote for the bill because he felt he was in-debted to Governor Vance and his friends for his seat in the Senate.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1870.

The House was called to order at half-past 7 o'clock.

G. W. Price, colored, introduced the following bills:

Bill to incorporate Giblum Lodge, Wil-mington. Referred.

Bill to incorporate Eureka Lodge. Re-ferred.

Bill to incorporate King Solomon Lodge. Referred.

The revenue bill was resumed and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 40, nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis the rules were suspended and the bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and income, was taken up and dis-cussed up to adjournment.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to enable the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company to complete the first Division of its Road. Passed.

Bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within a certain limit of the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair Ground; passed.

Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Cumber-land to collect arrears of taxes; passed.

The report of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott appointed to investigate alleged frauds in bonds issued for Railroad pur-poses was transmitted to the Senate. The report is quite voluminous, covering 205 pages.

Mr. Graham said the report in reference to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad was very indefi-nite. That the Treasurer of that Road had not been before the Committee; he thought the Committee should not be discharged until other efforts had been made to secure a full report.

The amendment of Mr. Brogden to print 20 copies was adopted, Cook's motion was voted down.

A. H. Galloway, col., called the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. Shoffner moved to adjourn, which was voted down.

Mr. Sweet's motion to discharge the Committee was voted down by the follow-ing vote.

AYES—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, col., Galloway, col., Hayes, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancey, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Welker—18.

NAYES.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beasley, Bee-man, Brogden, Blythe, Forkner, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, Robbins, Shoffner, White, Whiteside and Win-stead—18.

The President voted in the negative.

The motion of Mr. Jones of Mecklen-burg to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Thursday next prevailed.

Mr. Sweet moved that the Committee be declared abolished to take effect on Mon-day the 14th inst.

The President ruled that the motion was out of order, as the Senate had just voted to postpone the whole subject to Thursday next.

Mr. Sweet appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the appeal was sustained.

Mr. Lindsay moved to amend by substi-tuting the 22d instant instead of next Mon-day.

Mr. Sweet made a lengthy speech in sup-port of his motion to abolish the Bragg Committee.

Mr. Robbins replied in a few earnest and vigorous remarks in opposition to this motion. Among other things he said: I am utterly astounded, Mr. President, at the course of the Senator from Craven, and his apparent anxiety to have this com-mittee abolished. Until recently that Senator has occupied the position here of a friend to investigation. But the other day, when the Bragg Committee was in the very midst of the work, the Senator from Craven voted for a resolution to abolish it, and as it is understood, and not denied by him, he was the *author* of that resolution. That act of his surprised me and many others. And here, to-day, we see him entering upon a regular contest with the President of this body, and per-sistently, almost factiously, struggling to carry his point and stop that investigation. I impugn no man's motives rashly, and will not impute a wrong purpose to the Senator in this matter. But I do say em-phatically that I am *surprised* and that I cannot *understand* the reasons influencing the Senator. His course amazes me, and many others with me, and I think some *explanation* is necessary. Let that Senator explain and tell us what he means.

Mr. Sweet said he considered the ap-pointment of that Committee by the Presi-dent of the Senate as being contrary to the intentions of this body, and there was no precedent for such an act by the presid-ing officer. He thought also that the exis-tence of the Committee was properly end-ed by the report just sent in. He said his course in seeking to disband the Committee the other day, arose from rumors as to the course the Committee was pursuing in regard to summoning witnesses. He warm-ly denied any improper motive influencing him in his course.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, got the floor at this point and declined to yield it to Mr. Rob-bins, and moved to adjourn—agreed to 18 to 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 12th, 1870.

The day was consumed in the considera-tion of unimportant local bills.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

NOTICE.

Mr. Hayes gave notice that he would introduce a bill to require Insurance Com-panies to make deposits of government se-curities, and Insurance Companies not in-corporated or having headquarters in the United States and doing business in this State, to keep on deposit an amount equal to one-half of the policies outstanding.

By Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg: Resolu-tion continuing in force the investigating committee composed of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott, with all the powers heretofore conferred upon them, until other action of the Senate thereon.

Messrs. Jones, of Mecklenburg, Graham, Robbins and Beall urged the adoption of this resolution.

Messrs. Sweet, Welker and Winstead spoke in opposition to it; numerous points of order were raised and discussed which consumed considerable time.

Mr. Sweet moved to so amend the reso-lution as to declare said Committee dis-charged.

Mr. Cook demanded the previous ques-tion, which was sustained; yeas 27, nays 13.

Mr. Sweet's amendment was adopted.

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, col., Jones of Co-lumbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martin-dale, Moore of Carteret, Richardson, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead.—22—17.

The resolution as amended passed.

AYES.—Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook; Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, col., Jones of Co-lumbus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martin-dale, Moore of Carteret, Richardson, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead.—22—17.

Mr. Sweet moved that the rules be sus-pended in order to take up and consider the bill to provide for the completion of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which prevailed.

Mr. Sweet offered several amendments which were adopted.

Mr. Love said it was a matter of great importance to the people of the State and especially to the people of his section of the State. He desired to be better in-formed in regard to certain points in the bill and could not get that information until the report of the Committee of inves-tigation was printed or read, and moved to postpone its further consideration to Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Sweet opposed postponement in a speech of some length.

Messrs. Robbins and Graham supported the proposition to postpone, and Mr. R. proposed to amend Mr. L's motion to postpone by substituting "Friday" for "Thursday," which prevailed, and the mo-tion as amended was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

Thos. Sykes, col., moved to postpone the unfinished business and take up his bill for the better protection of citizens of the State in public carriers.

The motion failed for the want of a quo-rum.

Sykes, col., renewed the motion and called for the yeas and nays.

Reynolds, col., seconded the motion, say-ing that this bill had been pending for three long months and has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, but they had persistently refused to report upon it. He knew of great injustice being done to col-ored people who had paid for first class passage and afterwards were made to take second class passage &c.

After some debate the yeas and nays were refused and the motion to postpone the unfinished business was voted down.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and income.

The bill after being discussed section by section, passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hodgin the Election bill was taken up and made special order for to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

CALENDAR.

Bill to incorporate the Glen Alpine Springs Co., passed its third reading.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Alamance county to levy a special tax.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Alamance, the bill was laid on the table.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution adjourning *sine die* on Monday the 28th inst.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the resolution at once. Carried.

Mr. Strudwick moved to amend by add-ing the following proviso: *Provided*, That this General Assembly do, by or before that date, pass a bill entitled an act to provide for a general election in August.

On motion, Mr. Strudwick included the Revenue bill and School bill in his pro-viso.

Reynolds, colored, moved to amend the proviso by adding the bill for the better protection of citizens of the State in public carriers.

On his amendment Reynolds called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, the amend-ment was rejected by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Carey colored, Cawthorn, col-ored, Eagles, colored, Forkner, colored, Budg-ings, colored, Morris, colored, Renfrow, Rob-bins, colored, Stevens, Smiley, and Sykes, col-ored.

NAYS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Barnett, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Carson, Clay-ton, Davis, Dixon, Durham, Farrow, Gahagan, Gibson, Green, Grier, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, Hodgin, Hodnett, Horney, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Malone, McLau-lees, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chowan, Nicholson, Painter, Pou, Proctor, Proffitt, Ragland Robinson, Reynolds, colored, Shaver, Sinclair, Smith, of Alleghany, Stanton, Strudwick, Sweat, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, Wil-liams of Sampson, and Wilson.

The proviso of Mr. Strudwick was then put to a vote and rejected; yeas 32, nays 42.

The resolution was then put to a vote and adopted; yeas 57, nays 14.

On motion the House then adjourned.

NOTE.—In voting against the resolution fixing the 28th instant as a day of adjournment, Mr. Strudwick said he was forced to the conclusion that there was a strong disposition upon the part of a considerable number of the Republican party to defeat the passage of an election bill—His proviso had been voted down by a strict party vote, showing that no inconsiderable num-ber of the Republican party on this floor intended, if possible, to stave off an election next August by throwing obstacles in the way of the passage of a bill providing for an election at that time.

STATE NEWS.

WILSON AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.—The Engineering party of this line, under direction of Major John C. Winder, have reached Greenville on their preliminary survey.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

PARTRIDGES.—At High Point we saw 7,-000 partridges alive and boxed for the New York market. We heard that 20,000 had be en shipped from High Point and 60,-000 from Greensboro, the price being twenty cents a pair, but that a few had sold as high as 50 cents. In New York this season they sold for two dollars a pair and often for two and-a-half.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MORMONS.—It is a little singular that, while Stokes county can boast of sending the first missionary to "Greenland's icy mountains," the Mormons of Utah can boast of having sent the first missionaries to Stokes and Surry. We were greatly astonished, and now we will astonish oth-ers by telling them that 150 Mormons recently left Stokes and Surry for Utah!—They were all ignorant, Holden Radicals, alike deluded in their religion and their politics. May the Lord have mercy on them, and finally bring them to under-stand the glories of *His* ways, and the shame of Holden's and Brigham Young's! Amen.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Z. B. Vance spent last Sabbath in our town, to the delight of all his friends in this community. We were glad to see him looking extremely well and in the most buoyant spirits, as to the ultimate triumph of justice and right. He gives it as his unqualified opinion that not more than half a dozen radicals will be elected in the Western part of the State at the ensuing elections.

While canvassing some of the Western counties two years ago his life was threat-ened by not a few, for the principles in-culcated by him; they have, at last, seen their folly, for he, not long since, received a message from those very men, threaten-ing his life now if he did not go and make them speeches of a similar character.

The Governor honored our sanctum with his presence, and for several hours we enjoyed the delightful treat of listening to his peculiarly animated and amusing style of conversation.—Weldon *News*.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.—Major John Hughes of this city has recently per-fected improvements to lamps that are des-tined to prove both useful and economical.

The first of these improvements is one that at once strikes the beholder with its utility. It is as follows: A common lamp chimney is perforated at a point parallel with the end of the wick. To the lower rim of the chimney is then attached a thin band of steel to which is affixed a spring tipped with isinglass or mica. This, when properly adjusted, fits neatly over the per-foration in the chimney and renders the flue as perfect as desired or required. When it is wished to light the lamp it is no longer necessary to remove the chim-ney to get at the wick. You merely push aside the isinglass cover and apply a match to the wick through the little hole in the side of the glass, and the thing is done, without fear of accident or danger of breaking the chimney. In the same manner the light is extinguished—the isin-glass is pushed aside and a slight puff of wind striking the wick at the burn-ing point, puts it out easily, and entirely avoids the necessity of blowing *down* th chimney, from which cause many explo-sions result. For this invention Major Hughes has procured a patent, and has made arrangements, we understand, to have the improved chimney manufactured on a large scale. Though simple, the in-vention is extremely convenient, and we see no reason why it should not come into general use.

The other improvement is an attachment to the lamp proper, by which explosions are prevented. It is affixed to the tube through which the wick passes and is so constructed that a lamp cannot be inclined without a weight at the bottom and causes, by the action of graviation, a small cap to cover the flame and immediately distin-guishes it. Lamps to which this attach-ment is affixed can safely be entrusted with the smallest child without the fears of explosion resulting, for as soon as it is carried improperly the weight brings the cap on the wick, and the light is necessar-ily put out. A patent for this inventon has been applied for.

Newberne *Journal of Commerce*.

The Election.

If we may judge from the Legislative proceedings it seems doubtful whether the Radicals of that body will permit an elec-tion next Summer. They are evidently afraid to go before the people, and are apparently willing to usurp the Govern-ment to prevent it. If they do the people will hold them guilty of treason, and the day will soon come when they can be brought to trial and punishment for their action. Civil law will yet resume its power, and those who defy it now can in the future be made amenable for their crimes.

The House refuses to take up the elec-tion bill, and the Senate refuses to fix upon a day of adjournment until this question is settled. Between the two the passage of the bill is doubtful. Men who have no prospect for the future and much fear for their party, are leading others into a course of action which they may regret.

The people look on with anxiety, and will, at the proper time, condemn these unworthy men who set all law and the public weal at defiance.

Legislative.

We would be pleased to accompany the interesting proceedings of the Legislature with some comments, but their extreme length prevents. We direct the attention of our readers to the debate in regard to ex-Gov. VANCE, and to the report of the Bragg-Phillips Committee. Both are preg-nant with matters of vital interest to the people of North Carolina. We shall com-ment upon them more fully hereafter.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

SENATE.—Wilson presented a memorial from the negro slaves of Chickasayer and Choctow Indians claiming their freedom.

The Georgia bill was resumed, but no action was taken. The debate will be prolonged.

The House deficiency appropriation bill passed.

Sheldon's resolution was to sell the Mint and Marine Hospital, not the Custom House, at New Orleans.

The report on Butler's cadet corruption was ordered to be printed.

The Tariff bill resumed to adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The vote of the Senate Committee is adverse to the acquisition of San Domingo. It is not con-sidered fatal to the treaty. Several Senators un-derstood to be opposed, gave the President as-surances that they would support the treaty.

In the Butler Tennessee Cadet corruption mat-ter, two reports from the Military Committee are four for suspension and four for expulsion. The temper of the House seems to favor expulsion.

The yellow delegation from Georgia visited the President to-day and asked him to use his influ-ence to defeat the Binham amendment, and urged him to procure legislative protection for the colored people of Georgia.

They ignore the Bryant faction.

Their speeches were written and boisterousness characterized their delivery.

The President replied to the effect that he would protect the people in all States, but he thought that special legislation might be neces-sary for the Southern States owing to the un-settled condition arising from the war.

Boutwell favors the continuation of the Dela-no Ways and Means and Modification Income Tax Committees.

David M. Stone, President of the New York Associated Press, has telegraphed to England of-fering five hundred dollars reward for the author of the City of Boston hoax.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The American ac-counts of the Oneida disaster are not only incon-sistent with each other but are inconsistent with the facts and even with possibility.

The President's uniform answer to the delega-tion from Georgia and Tennessee for troops is, no doubt, of his right to station troops at pleas-ure and give disaffected districts the benefit of the soldiers presence, but doubts how far the sol-diers could be used in aid of the civil authori-ties.

He will take legal advice in every instance.

Sickles' appointment as Minister to Mexico has been confirmed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 17—Noon.

Stocks weak and unsettled. Money easy at 5 @6 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 108; short, 108¾. Gold, 112¼. Bonds, 110. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 58½; new, 49¼.—Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 72; new, 70.—Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 76; new, 72. Levee sixes, 73½; eights, 84. Alabama eights, 97½; fives, 70. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 84; sevens 93¼. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 47½; new, 22¾. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 87½; new, 82¾.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn 1 cent better. Pork quiet—Mess $25 62@$25 75. Lard quiet at 14 to 14¼ cents. Cotton firmer at 22½ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 46 cents. Rosin quiet at $2 05@$2 10 for strained. Freights dull.

Shaking and Burning.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the in-conveniences of this thermometrical change ev-ery day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the thresh-old. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is be-lieved. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies pro-duced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the coun-try, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

We have watched the course of so many dis-tressed, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worn-out and prostrated females, who have taken a new lease of life and gradually received vigor, strength, health and the power of social pleas-ure from the effects of PLANTATION BITTERS, that we are not surprised at the testimonials daily received. If it is a pleasure to do good in the world, how full must be the measure of the pro-prietors of these celebrated Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best im-ported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	31 @	36	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	18 @	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	25 @	28	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	17 @	19	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	20	
COTTON BAGGING			
Gunny, ℔ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Anc'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 25 @	1 80	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5	1 80 @	2 15	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	11 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	9 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	00	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	85 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 12 @	1 20	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 40 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	7½@	8	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	1 15 @	1 30	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton	120 00@	125 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Flr Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @		
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon, Cuba, hhds	45 @	47	
do bbls	36 @	50	
Sugar house	34 @	35	
do bbls	37 @	38	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00 @	2 70	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 90	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 20	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 00 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00 @	43	
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 80 @	1 75	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 20 @	1 25	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 75 @	5 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon Hams	18 @	20	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Hog round	17 @	18	
Western Bacon. Hams	17 @	21	
Middlings	17 @	18½	
Shoulders	14 @	15	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'n	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'n	35 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	28 50 @	29 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	26 00 @	27 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag	2 bush. 1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground	cargo	0 00 @	1 50
from store	1 60 @	1 65	
American	1 50 @	1 55	
SUGAR, ℔ lb., Cuba	13 @	14	
Porto Rico	12½@	13	
C	13½@	14	
B	14½@	15	
A	15 @	15½	
Crushed	16½@	17	
Powdered	16½@	17	
Soap, ℔ lb., Northern,	6½@	10	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	10 00 @	12 00	

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

Brave Words from Massachusetts.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams has never spoken more wisely, or more to the point, than at the dinner given by the Constitutional Club in Boston on Washington's birth day. The very name of "Constitutional Club" in that hot-bed of Radicalism is suggestive, and if the purpose of its members be to promote a profounder reverence for that instrument, and to vindicate the rights of the States and the people under it, those who have banded themselves together in the prosecution of this noble duty will deserve well of their country, whatever the result of their efforts may be. Mr. Adams, in the speech to which we refer, declared emphatically that the Radicals in Congress had grossly abused their powers; that to perpetuate their party they had leagued together to destroy the Constitution. "I mean to say," added Mr. Adams, "and I say it with a sense of responsibility, that to-day there is nothing of the old Constitution of our fathers left to us except what was always understood and believed by them to be a mere incident of constitutional power, and that is this war power." * * * "The old constatutional edifice of the fathers was built of the white marble of the States, which they brought together voluntarily as a work of love, and piled up there one by one each in pride and delight, adding stone after stone to the beautiful and symmetrical edifice under which we all live. [Applause.] But what is this thing which we now see there in Washington? Is that built of those stones? Is that put together by any such bands as those which cemented the old Capitol? Why, gentlemen, it is built of the volcanic lava, hot yet from the results of the outpouring of the mount [applause], and it is clamped together by great bands of black, rusted, iron fetters. [Applause.] It's no such edifice at all; and now we have in the Presidential chair a man who, when he swears to protect and defend and preserve the Constitution, seems to think that this is the Constitution which he swears to preserve."

Alluding to a proposition which was made in the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days before, to fire a hundred guns on Boston Common in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Adams said: "I was only sorry that I was not in the Legislature to propose an amendment to it, that the United States be humbly solicited to allow the State of Massachusetts to fire that salute from Fort Warren, and that the guns might be shotted, in order to show the process by which the amendment had been carried."

Brave words these, and trenchant as they are brave. But, remarks the Baltimore *Gazette*, so long as the people continue to be apathetic, what is there to prevent the Radicals from prosecuting to a successful issue their schemes to establish a centralized Government? Under that provision of the Fifteenth Amendment which gives to Congress the power to enforce it, they are already forging fetters for the North, as they have previously done for the South. Whether the people of the North, who recognize it as good constitutional law that the Southern States "may be dragooned into amending the Constitution of the United States," will put a similar interpretation upon military interference in cases which concern themselves, is a question which the future only can answer.

Congressional Corruption—A Contrast.

The zeal and haste with which the Radical Governors of North and South Carolina lent their official aid to protect their corrupt partizans, Deweese and Whittemore, after the detection of their crimes, from its proper punishment by expulsion from the House of Representatives, is in striking contrast with the conduct of Governor STEVENSON of Kentucky, under similar circumstances. Mr. Galloday, a Democrat from that State, was accused of having sold his cadetship, and without any proof of the fact having been produced he resigned his seat in Congress in order to refer the question of his innocence or guilt to the people of his District. The Governor promptly declined to accept it, as the offence, if any, had been committed as a member of Congress and his conduct in the premises should be judged by his fellow-members.

We are not surprised at the conduct of Governor SCOTT, the carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina, and we do not know why we should be surprised at the conduct of Governor HOLDEN, but we are nevertheless. Nor are we surprised at the course of Governor STEVENSON. He would scorn even to appear to screen corruption. His own honor and that of his noble State were in the issue, and personal friendships and political sympathies are as nothing in the scale when compared to these. Parties founded upon principle and bound together by honorable motives will not require such sacrifices at the hands of its officials. The first obligation of the public officer is his duty to the people, and he cannot conscientiously sacrifice their interests in order to protect individuals or parties.

We thank Governor STEVENSON for his conduct in this matter. He has illustrated the difference between a Governor elected by the people of a State uninfluenced by the bayonet, and the modern Radical reconstructed Governors whom Congress has legislated over the Southern States. The picture presents as striking a contrast in action as there is in the characters of the men.

Legislative Matters—Investigation.

We regard it only necessary to direct attention to the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives of our State Legislature to insure their attentive reading. The subjects of investigation bear too directly upon the over-burdened tax-payers of North Carolina and approach too nearly the honor of their State to escape their attention or weigh lightly upon their remembrance. That frauds have been committed is not a matter of doubt. That members have been bribed is not questioned. Millions of bonds have been spent, munificent appropriations have been exhausted, and no progress has been made upon the roads for which the bonds were issued. Investigation was demanded upon all hands. It was desired to ferret out and expose the guilty parties, without regard to their political affiliations. For this purpose the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, as giving a better opportunity for investigation than would be afforded under the rigid rules of the House.

It gives us little pleasure to refer to the proceedings in the Committee during the past few days. Men who ought to hold the good of the State above personal and party considerations have brought to bear every parliamentary expedient and objection, in and out of season, to delay and complicate the proceedings until they have exhausted the patience of the House and succeeded in protecting their friend, Littlefield, and possibly themselves from exposure by forcing a dissolution of the Committee.

We are not surprised that such carpet-baggers as French should draw suspicion to himself by the warmth and imprudence with which he seeks to shelter Littlefield from detection. Mr. French prefers the welfare of Littlefield to that of North Carolina. In fact the white-washing of Littlefield is a matter of personal interest to his fellow carpet-baggers. French and Littefield are representative men of this class. Too many of them have fallen by the wayside. Deweese, Estes, Foster and others of lesser note have been stranded upon the beach. It would not do for one so conspicuous as Littlefield to be detected. Therefore French naturally would exhaust every expedient to save his friend. What cares he if the State suffers. What cares he if our credit is ruined. What cares he if our Railroads are not completed. He is much more concerned that adventurers like himself are not forced from office and denied the advantage of future spoils.

But why Moore of Chowan, a native of the State, a man of good record, of high social position and of distinguished lineage, who is identified with North Carolina and who should be above corruption, should throw himself into the breach we cannot appreciate. By what magic spell Littlefield has led him captive we do not know. He has been such an orthodox Whig, such an extreme Democrat, such a violent Secessionist, such an enthusiastic war man, that we suppose he regards it as necessary to prove his fealty to his new party by protecting its criminals—men whose crimes have been committed against the honor and welfare of his State.

Equally as shameful a picture in these proceedings, as those to which we have referred, is the conduct of Littlefield himself upon the stand. One cannot but admire the unblushing effrontery of his replies and the subtleness of his evasions. "How absolute the knave is! We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us." If Littlefield be honest, and French and Moore and Sinclair equally honest in their defense of him, why the one should desire to avoid investigation and the others attempt to prevent it, we cannot for the life of us understand. This may be good party tactics, but it is not consistent with our ideas of honesty and integrity. Honorable men under the cloud of suspicion court investigation; criminals alone flee from justice.

Let these matters end as they may before the Legislature and its Committees, the people of North Carolina have appellate jurisdiction in the premises and will hold these men, criminals and defenders, up to scorn. These same men will yet call on the rocks to fall upon and hide them from the wrath of those whom they have so grievously wronged.

Chivalry and Manufactures.

The *Southern Home*, General D. H. HILL's new paper, in commenting upon President Grant's declaration to a Virginia delegation, "That you want manufactures more than chivalry," reviews the past history of the South and compares it with that of the North, and considers carefully the proposition whether the "chivalry of the South has dwarfed her intellect, impaired her manhood or diminished her resources," under the three separate heads.

Under the second head, in defending the manhood of the South, the *Southern Home* says: "That in the first great rebellion the army of the United States was commanded by a Southern born man. In the war of 1812, Andrew Jackson, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, gained the most laurels and inflicted the heaviest blows upon the enemy. In the war of 1846 both wings of the American army were commanded by Virginians—Scott on one line and Taylor on the other. In the war of 1861 it is notorious that the South fought better and endured better than the North. All Europe was ransacked to fill the armies of the Union, though the North had four times the population of the South. And yet after getting recruits by hundreds of thousands from among Germans, Irish, Italians, French, Poles, Swiss, Spanish, &c., the Secretary of War of the United States made the humiliating confession that the rebellion would have been established but for the timely aid of two hundred thousand Southern negroes!! But this is not all; the South from first to last furnished four hundred thousand men to the Union cause. No great disaster befell the arms of the South at any time during the four years struggle, without the blow coming mainly, or in part from one of her own recreant sons. The first reverse was inflicted at Mill Creek, by Thomas, of Virginia. The first confidence inspired in the demoralized army of Bull Run, was owing to the generalship of Ord of Maryland, at Dranesville. When two-thirds of the Federal army had been scattered at Chickamauga, Thomas, of Virginia, stood like a rock in the ocean against which the waves dash and fume and fret in vain. Had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this one man, and he a Virginian, Chickamauga would have been a complete Federal route and the Southern Confederacy an established fact at this hour. Blair, Canby, Crittenden, Alexander and Nelson were born in Kentucky. Northern writers tell us that the last named saved Grant from annihilation at Shiloh. Thomas, Newton and Cooke are Virginians. Ord and Sykes are Marylanders. The most successful of all the naval heroes was David G. Farragut, of Tennessee. This is the expressed sentiment of the Northern Government itself. Dupont, of slaveholding Delaware, and Goldsborough, of Maryland, made the first lodgments on the Atlantic coast.

"There is not an intelligent man in either section of this country, who does not know that if it had been a contest between the men of the South and the men of the North, the latter would have been destroyed."

The Raleigh Standard.

The *Standard* comes to us with the valedictories of Colonel H. L. Pike as Editor, and General Littlefield as Proprietor.—Joseph W. Holden succeeds the former, and W. A. Smith & Co. the latter. The name of Littlefield has become as infamous to the people of North Carolina as that of the former proprietors N. Paige & Co., and his removal became a matter of necessity with the party.

We think Major Smith will make nothing by associating his name with the *Standard*. He ought to have his hands full in taking care of the North Carolina Railroad. He has made more reputation in that capacity than in writing for the papers

Mr. Holden makes a graceful bow; promising to be "liberal in all things—radical in nothing." We shall see.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

We are in receipt of the March number of this excellent agricultural monthly. As usual the selected articles are good, while the editorials are able and practical. The manner in which the *Reconstructed Farmer* is edited is the chief merit of the publication. The fact that educated, practical and *successful* farmers preside over its columns is a sure guarantee that their advice is valuable. Men who have thrived by the plow are better prepared to inform others of the process by which they have achieved success.

The *Reconstructed Farmer* is published at Tarboro', N. C., at $2 per annum.

Homes for the Homeless.

The following is a copy of the resolutions introduced by G. W. Price, one of the Representatives from New Hanover:

RESOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

WHEREAS, A numerous landed proprietorship is the best and most endearing basis of popular government, and whereas, it is wise both for the State and National Government to encourage in every lawful and liberal manner such a system, which, without such encouragement it is impossible to establish in North Carolina for a long time to come, and whereas, it is expedient to now lay the foundation of a system that will hold out the hope of future support to the poor and homeless of our State; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into, and report by bill or otherwise, on the practicability of hereafter setting apart all lands forfeited to the State on account of failure to pay taxes, for the purpose of providing homes for the homeless on such condition, by sale, lease or otherwise, as to the said committee may seem best.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the donation to this State of two million of acres of the public lands which, upon such conditions as Congress may prescribe, shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof be secured and appropriated exclusively to the purchase of homes in this State for the industrious indigent, on such terms as shall be directed by law, as to repayment of purchase money under the general control of Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be instructed to cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that the same be laid before their respective Houses.

To Let—Inquire Within.

The lady flounced out in a rage. Two young damsels and a spinster aunt followed, and after a lengthy inspection of the premises, came to a state council in the parlor.

"Very good, ma'am," Nahum, rubbing his hands, and scenting a speedy termination to his trials. "Name 'em."

"The door handles must all be gilded, and I should like the house newly papered in velvet, and re painted, and the partition between the parlors taken down and replaced by an arch, and an extension dining room built on behind, and a new style of range in the kitchen, and a dumb waiter put in, and another furnace in the sub-sellar, and—

"Hold on, ma'am—just hold on one minute, said Nahum, feebly gasping for breath. "Wouldn't you like the old house carted away, and a new one put in its place? I think it would be rather less trouble than to make the trifling alterations you suggest."

"Sir," said the spinster, loftily.

"I don't think we can agree, ma'am."

"Very well—very well—come, girls."

With prim dignity the lady marshalled her two charges out, muttering something about the "extortionate ideas of landlords now-a-days."

While Nahum, wildly rumpling his iron-grey hair with both hands, soliloquized:

"Well, if Job had been alive, and had a house to let, there never would have been any book of Job written. There goes that everlasting bell again! I'll haul it out by the roots, if this thing goes on much longer. I'll tear down the bill, and put up the place at auction."

Another lady, but quite different from the other—a slender little cast-down lady, with a head that drooped like a lilly of the valley, and a dress of brown silk, that had been mended, and turned, and re-turned, re-trimmed, and even Nahum Briggs, man and bachelor though he was, could see how shabby it was. Yet she was pretty, with big blue eyes and shining brown hair and cheek tinged with a fair, fleeting color, where the velvety roses of youth had once bloomed in vivid carmine. And a golden-haired little lassie clung to her dress, like the tiny little buds to a blooming chime of flower bells.

As Nahum Biggs stood looking at her there came back to him the sunshiny days of youth; a field of blooming clover crimsoned the June light like waves of blood, and a blue-eyed girl leaning over the fence, with her bright hair barred with level sunset gold, and he knew that he was standing face to face with Barbara Wylie, the girl he had quarreled with years and years ago, and whose blue eyes had kept him an old bachelor all his life long.

"This house is to be let, I believe," she asked timidly, with a little quiver in her mouth.

"I believe it is, Barbara Wylie."

She looked up, starting with a sudden flush of recognition.

And then Barbara turned very pale, and began to weep, with the golden-haired girl clinging to her skirts and wailing—

"Mamma, mamma—what's the matter, mamma?"

"Nothing now," said Barbara, resolutely brushing away the tears.

"If you please, Mr. Briggs, I will look at the house. I am a widow now, and very poor, and I think of keeping a boarding house to earn my daily bread, I hope the rent is not very high."

"We'll talk about the rent afterwards," said Nahum, fiercely swallowing down a big lump in his throat that threatened to choke him.

"Come here, little girl, and kiss me; I used to know your mama when she wasn't much bigger than you are."

Barbara, with her blue eyes still drooping, went all over the house, without finding a word of fault, and Nahum Briggs walked at her side, wondering if it was really fifteen years since the June sunshine lay so brightly on the clover field.

"I think that the house is beautiful," said meek Barbara. "Will you rent it to me, Nahum?"

"Well, yes," said Nahum thoughtfully. "I'll let you have my house, if you want it, Barbara."

"With the privilege of keeping a few boarders?"

"No, ma'am!"

Barbara stopped and looked wistfully at him.

"But I don't think you understand how very poor I am Mr. Briggs."

"Yes I do."

"And that I cannot afford to take the house, without the privilege of boarders."

"I tell you what Barbara," said Mr. Briggs dictatorially, "I'll give you the privilege of keeping just one boarder, and him you have to keep all your life long, if you once take him."

"I don't think I quite understand you, Nahum Briggs," said Barbara, but she blushed very becomingly, and we are rather inclined to think that she told a naughty little fib.

"What do you say to me for a boarder, Barbara?" said the old bachelor, taking both the widow's hands in his. "Barbara, we were young fools once, but that is no reason why we should be old fools now. I like you just as well as ever I did, and I'll do my best to be a good husband to you, and a good farther to your little girl, if you'll be my wife."

Barbara blushed again, and hesitated, but Nahum was not to be eluded thus.

"Shall I take down the sign 'To Let,' Barbara?"

"Yes," she murmured, almost under her breath.

So Nahum went deliberately out, and coolly tore down the bill, to the great astonishment and disappointment of a party of rabid house hunters, who were just ascending the steps.

"And when shall we be married, Barbara?" he next demanded.

"In the summer, perhaps," said Mrs. Barbara shyly.

"To-morrow," said Nahum decisively, and "to-morrow" it was.

"Upon my word, Barbara," said Nahum, on the first day of May, as he watched his wife's blooming face behind the coffee urn, "you can't think how much jollier it is with you for a housekeeper than that hag, Mrs. Parley.

Barbara only laughed, and said "he was a dear, good old stupid."

So the probabilities are that neither Mr. Nahum Briggs nor his brown stone house will be in market again or "To-Let—Inquire Within."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Reconstruction of Tennessee—Congress and the Negroes—Negroes in Public Schools—Mr. Voorhees—Increase of the Currency—The President and Cuba—The Cadetship Corruption—Georgia—Mr. Cox, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Committee on Reconstruction yesterday made an inquiry into Tennessee affairs, with a view of Congressional interference, in order to guarantee to that State, now represented in both branches of Congress, a Radical form of government. After Tennessee will come New York, as Butler claims that Congress has the power, and no doubt will find the occasion.

Isaac Myers, negro, has been appointed a Special Agent of the Postoffice Department at large, at $1,200 per annum and $8 *per diem* while traveling. Good for Sambo!

It is stated that the negroes in the districts lately represented by Deweese and Whittemore will nominate and elect negro members with the understanding that the cadets appointed to Annapolis and West Point must be negroes. General Butler has bid high for the negro vote. He has appointed Charles Wilson Sumner, a negro lad, to a cadetship at West Point. I think Butler is playing sharp in this matter.—He expects to get the favor of the "mokes" cheap. First there is a very grave doubt of any negro passing an examination, on the principle that "there is more ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter.' And having passed he will have a jolly time remaining there. A white boy who is obnoxious finds the weather so warm that he is glad to resign to enjoy that Presidential-longing peace, and I have grave doubts of Sambo ever being "one of them,' when everybody knows he is "one of those." Still there is no telling now that the "bottom rail is on top."

Trustee Bashon has given tickets of admission to two more negro children to the public schools in this city. Out of forty white pupils who were in school the parents of twenty-three took their children from the school. The admirable public school system of this District is now broken up, and the poor no longer educate their children in the schools which are supported by their taxes, unless cheek by jowl with the filthy offspring of contrabands. Will the poor man ever learn that the Radicals would degrade him and his, simply on account of his poverty, to the level and companionship of the negro?

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, in the House yesterday called attention to the New York Evening Post, of Tuesday, which stated that the Military Committee was examining the case against him (Mr. Voorhees) on the charge of selling a cadetship. Mr. Voorhees was not aware until he read the article that there was any investigation pending against him. He most indignantly scouted any such thing and denounced the practice of correspondents misrepresenting members when there was no foundation for it. General Logan, Chairman of the Committee, said, in justice to Mr. Voorhees, that there was not an intimation of a suspicion against him in the Committee. Thus the vile, lying slander is nailed at once. This was the deliberate, studied effort of a vile wretch to injure a most excellent gentleman through the columns of a paper which, if it does not make the *amende honorable* by denying the article, must bear the stigma of base partizanship in attacking the reputation of a Democratic member, by making charges knowing them to be false, as an offset to the corruption and venality of their own party. This fling at Mr. Voorhees falls harmless at his feet, even his bitterest political opponents laugh at the scribbler who was so silly as to choose for his lying statements one whose reputation is *sans reproche*, but as "detraction loves a shining mark" and the lie has gone forth some of the poison may accomplish the end proposed, the injury of a gentleman whose sole crime is that he is a friend of the toiling masses and a determined enemy of capital and monopoly.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have decided in the bill which they are to report increasing the currency $50,000,000, that the new issue shall be in greenbacks.

General Quesada, late General in Chief of the Cuban army, has arrived here and will soon present his credentials to the President as Minister from the Cuban Republic. The Cubans hope that the President will hold out encouragement sufficient to justify them in keeping up the struggle for independence. Of course he will. He did so before and in the most treacherous and cowardly manner "backed down" and left the Cubans in the lurch after he had given assurance of at least moral if not physical aid. Of course he will hold out hopes again, that is if Sumner and Fish have not got him thoroughly up in his role of conservative statesman, in which case he will look wise, repeat his piece and look wearied until the patriots take themselves off, when he will again to his cigar, and amid clouds of smoke that circle around his august presence, he will dream of the jolly junketings of the coming Summer.

If there was any doubt existing as to the fact that the recent fit of virtue that manifested itself in the Radical party by the investigation of the cadetship bribery and corruption was only a tub thrown to the whale—public opinion—to draw off attention from the more glaring and monstrous venality and corruption of the Radicals, is settled by the expressed wish of Gen. Logan and his virtuous brethren in Congress, that they would welcome his return to Congress. The whole thing was done for buncombe, and the sequel will prove that there will be no more unfavorable reports, especially as they did not get a Democrat in the drag-net. The white-washing began with "Honest" John Covode and will be continued until the Radical spotted ones are all pure and white.

The Georgia monstrosity, as presented by its father or sponsor, Ben Butler, was shorn of its most hideous proportions by Mr. Bingham, who amended it so that the terms of office of those now in power in that State would not be continued, as proposed by Dr. Ben Butler, beyond the term limited by the Constitution.—Messrs. Wood, Woodward and S. S. Cox spoke in opposition to the bill.—Mr. Cox was forcible and eloquent and said: "We are no longer a federation. The Constitution as a federal bond is almost obsolete. Congress is a despotic majority, reckless of boundaries and rights, ruling with iron sceptre a territorial domain. Municipal independence and local self government are captive, subject, gone. Our States have touched the lower deep of humiliation and indignity. They depend for existence or non-existence on the fiat of Congress, or rather on the whim of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). Mr. Cox gave a thorough exposure of the wrongs that are to be perpetrated under the provisions of this bill, Paid his respects to Mr. Bingham whom he said was willing to submit to the fundamentals and fights the incidentals; who also complains of the link and hugs the chain; who would save the limb but would not shield the vital parts. He was thoroughly in earnest in his scorching denunciation of the tyranny of the Radicals, and concluded by speaking of Democratic principles as follows: "When that banner bears us to victory, then, and not till then, will reconstruction have its dreary end. Not till then will there be for the South 'beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.'" The adoption of the amendment caused Butler almost to go off in a fit of anger. There will be a debate on the bill in the Senate, but it is impossible to say what Radicalism will not do.

Humors of Reconstruction.

ROBESON COUNTY, March 9th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—If the ingenuity and venality of the Republican party have combined to maintain the fitness of Holden's appointees for judicial position in this State, the candor and intelligence of the country must recognize in the following "Notice" from one of Robeson's "worthy" magistrates, how far their legal ability and qualifications extend. If this was the only instance of ignorance and utter disqualification existing in the judicial corps of the State, we could regard it with some degree of allowance; but such is not the case. There is not to-day, in the county of Robeson, three of Holden's appointees who have the intelligence or other qualifications necessary for the important positions they occupy. We speak this more in regret than in censure; nor do we publish Mr. Baker's "notice" merely as a thrust at his erudition or his judicative ability, but merely to show to the world what Republicanism in North Carolina means and how effectually ignorance and incompetency are crushing out the life of the country: "SIM."

NOTICE.

I the undersign Still retains my Position and are located at Lebanon church at crost roads and expects If nothing Prevents to remain here for the present year and are ready and calculated to attend To any such Business as comes under the Juristidiction of a Justice fur the County of Robeson—therefore any person or persons wanting any Business attended To may Very conveniently Give me a call more especially about the midle of the week from Tuesday until Friday and within thursdays hire above specified from 9 o'clock (A M) until (4 o'clock P M) I am Very appt to be absent but always Home morning & Evening.

March 2, 1870

ED. BAKER, ESQ.

STATE NEWS.

MORE NEGRO KU KLUX.—The evidences of Negro Ku Klux accumulates. A party of disguised men visited the Poor House a few nights ago most of whom a negro woman in the Poor House identified as colored men. She says they were all colored folks. They did not hurt anything.

Hillsboro *Recorder*.

HARD AT IT,—Our farmers, with an unusual spirit of enterprise, have commenced work in earnest, preparing for the coming crop. From every portion of the county we hear of great activity and extensive preparations for an increase of crops. We hear of no complaint for lack of labor. All we need is good seasons, and Warren county will lift off her yoke before another year.—WARRENTON *Gazette*.

SALE OF WARREN COUNTY LAND.—On Monday last 1,200 acres of land, belonging to the estate of Rufus H. Hawkins, was sold at public auction, by W. P. Hawkins, Administrator. This land, lying immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in a high state of cultivation, realized only $3 per acre. Mr. B. F. Cheatham, of Raleigh, was the purchaser. WARRENTON *Gazette*.

HEAVY ROBBERY—$1,000 MISSING.—The grocery store of Messrs. King & Williamson was the scene of a most extensive robbery on Tuesday night last.

About dusk, when all the clerks were absent at supper, and no one in the store except Mr. Williamson, who was attending to a customer in the front, some daring thief entered the counting-room and took from the desk the sum of $996 in currency and some few dollars in country orders.

We are glad to learn that some clue has been obtained by the authorities, and the work of investigation will be pushed forward.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

OUT FOR CONGRESS.—John A. Hyman, (colored,) State Senator from Warren, is out in a card announcing himself a candidate for the *next* Congress, from the 4th Congressional district of this State. We would have supposed John would prefer running for the vacancy in the present Congress, made by the expulsion of Deweese, unless it be true, as we have heard it intimated, that Gov. Holden has concluded not to order an election to fill the vacancy.—*Sentinel*.

Messrs. John Hutchnison and George Bishop have started a bucket factory at Newbern.

On dit that the "Organ" is about to pass into the hands of a new grinder or grinders; so we may listen out for the old song set to a new tune, at an early day.—*Sentinel*.

SKEDADDLED.—The "indomitable" chief of police, in this town, has *skedaddled* from Goldsboro, leaving his board bill at the "Derby" and several other small accounts unpaid. We learn that John has gone to Raleigh, with a view to apply to the present General Assembly for "an act to incorporate his profession"—that of bumming.—Goldsboro *Messenger*.

Mr. Robert Quincy of Warren county, was seriously hurt near Fayetteville, a few days ago. He and others from Warren were on a business visit to this section.—They traveled in buggies and had stopped near McQueen's some three miles from town. While there Mr. Quincy's horse became frightened and unexpectedly dashed off, the reins at the time being dropped and ran some distance, turning over the buggy and fracturing Mr. Quincy's leg and otherwise injuring him. The injured man was immediately brought to the Fayetteville Hotel for surgical treatment, where he is still cared for and is now much improved and will soon recover. He is a stranger in our community but seems to be an intelligent and worthy young man.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

A SHOCKING MATRICIDE.—We learn that a young man by the name of Rufus J. Rymer was committed to our county jail, on Monday, for killing his mother in this county on Saturday last.

Rufus J. Rymer is a young man about 22 years of age, and is subject to epileptic fits. His neighbors have considered him partially deranged for some time past. On the same day, at the house of one of his neighbors, he borrowed an axe and cut off one of his fingers. He beat out his mother's brains with a stone, built up a fire in the house, placed her remains upon it, locked the doors and went to bed. On Sunday morning he went to a neighbor's and told them what he had done. He was at once arrested and committed to prison. He and his mother lived alone in the same house.

His giving the information to the neighbors himself is a strong evidence of insanity, if there were no other.

Salisbury *Old North State*.

RESPITED.—Gov. Holden has respited the negro woman that was to be hung in Hillsboro to-day, to the 6th of May, on account of her peculiar condition.—*Sentinel*.

A MUSICAL CONVENTION for the purpose of forming a State Musical Association has been called by the several choirs of Raleigh to meet in that city on Thursday, March 23rd.

LONGEVITY.—The Rutherford Vindicator records the death of a colored woman in Caldwell county at the advanced age of 110 years.

ONE BY ONE.—The Mount Airy News says that John Crane, Revenue Collector for the 5th district, who resigned recently, was in arrears to the Government $10,000. He is another happy specimen of carpet bag office-holders in this State. So they go; one by one—one by one.

The Standard recently gave an account of "an outrage in Rowan county," of a man named Allen, who with his son, both armed, made a seeming attempt to kill a man named Hellig, and another named Bringle, and left the impression that it was a sort of ku klux outrage. The Old North State says, the parties were all Radicals, and that politics had nothing to do with the affair.

HORSE STEALING.—Last Wednesday night Mr. T. J. Lee, of Buncombe county, had two horses stolen from him. He tracked them over Hickory Nut Gap, down Broad River, to within some eight or ten miles of Rutherfordton, where he found them concealed in the woods. Two men, supposed to be the thieves, were arrested.

The opinion seems to gain strength that the public business will be gotten through with by the 21st inst., and on that day the Legislature will adjourn. No resolution of that character, however, has been adopted.—*Standard*.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. A. M. Quarles, residing near Heathsville, in this county, met with a severe accident last Tuesday, having his left hand badly mangled by being caught in his gin, the teeth lacerating some of his fingers. Dr. G. M. Macon amputated one of the fingers, being enabled to save the remainder of the hand.—Weldon *News*.

RETURNING TO HIS DUTIES.—We met yesterday Major Wm. A. Hearne, Editor of the Tarboro *Carolinian*, returning from Virginia, where he has been for several weeks endeavoring to recuperate his greatly impaired health. We are glad to see the Major looking much better, and to learn that he will soon again be at his Editorial duties.—Weldon *News*.

WARREN COUNTY GRANITE.—Mr. Lenehan, well known in this community for his energy and perseverance, is making extensive preparations, as we learn from the Ridgeway *Press*, for the working of the granite quaries at that place. We have been informed that quite two hundred hands will be put to work there soon.

Granite of the very best quality and of inexhaustible quantity is obtained in these quarries. Mr. L. has already, large numbers of orders from Wilmington, Raleigh, and other points for granite.

Standard.

Senator Chandler Denounces General McClellan.

In the United States Senate, Tuesday, Mr. Chandler said:

"The number of troops under McClellan, instead of being eighty-five thousand, was one hundred and thirty-five thousand, and that one hundred and thirty-five thousand lay for one month in front of Yorktown, before eighty-five hundred men under Magruder, until they lost more men out of the Union army than Magruder ever had. The battle of Malvern was a very brilliant affair, of which McClellan knew nothing, he being on a gunboat from morning till night. I presume the Senator did not get his information from General McClellan, as he was not present."

Chandler was on the Committee of the Conduct of the War, and knows what he is talking about.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Troops will be sent to Tennessee to aid the Revenue officers in the enforcement of the laws in that State.

From Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 12.

Many of the Ohio distillers refuse to pay. Others pay under protest with the view of bringing suit under the forty-eight hour fermentation assessment.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, March 12.

Sailed—The Yazoo for New Orleans.

Two schooners decks, which were crowded with blue clothed men, escaped from a Spanish steamer by reaching shallow water on the coast.

A captured correspondence shows that several Insurgent Generals are forming clubs adverse to any proposition of annexation to the United States.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 12.

Arrived—The steamship "General Sedgewick" from Galveston, Texas.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, March 12.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Don Francisco D'Assis, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be Jules Favre.

LONDON, March 12.

The journals of this city consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The proceedings of the House to-day were uninteresting. The attendance of members was very meagre.

The Democrats of the Senate are in accord with neither the Bullock nor Bryant party and their action on Bingham's amendment is somewhat doubtful unless the Georgia Democrats, who they say have kept aloof, take some action. The fate of the amendment is doubtful unless the Democratic Senators vote for the bill as it came from the House. It will be remembered that the Democrats of the House voted for this amendment, but they en masse voted against the Georgia bill as amended, and the Democrats of the Senate seem inclined to vote the same way unless supported by some positive demonstration from the Georgia Democrats.

Dispatches from Admiral Poor mention his arrival, in the flag ship "Severn," at Port au Prince on the 9th of February. He had an interview with the Provisional President and Cabinet of Hayti, and explained that the pending present negotiations between the United States and Domingo was this: "The Government would protect the Dominicans against any hostile power."

The Haytien authorities hoped that the friendly relations existing between the United States and Hayti would not be interrupted, and while aware of their weakness they knew their rights, and would protect them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy.

Admiral Poor heard (unofficially) that the authorities were displeased with what they considered the menacing attitude of the United States.

The rumors that a collision had occurred between United States and Haytien war vessels were unfounded.

The United States steamer Dictator is also at Port au Prince.

The revenue receipts to-day amounted to $368,600.

The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unredeemed Texas indemnity bonds, holding that, according to the principle decided in the case of Texas vs. White & Chiles, they are not negotiable, and will be paid only to Texas.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, March 12.

The journals of this city consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error into which Ollivier was led by following the advice of Jules Favre.

PARIS, March 12.

The Radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having promised his aid to the Ministry.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 12.

The Conference of the three Republican State Committees, held to-day, agreed to call a Conference for a reorganization of the party to meet here on April 6th.

The revenue officers of Fredericksburg yesterday seized fifty thousand cigars and twenty barrels of whiskey for an alleged violation of the revenue laws.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

Samuel F. Wilson of the Picayune is dead, aged 65 years.

Brevet Brigadier General Morris S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, died suddenly yesterday, aged 56 years.

Quaker in a Box.

Quite an excitement was created at the depot on Tuesday night, on the arrival of the express train, by a terribly frantic individual jumping out of a box-car and vehemently crying out, "Water! water! Give me water!" The desired article being brought, he took it with the vigor of a suction-sleeve; after which he explained his situation. It seemed that with a party of fellow emigrants, leaving Carolina for the West, he arrived in Greensboro' on Sunday morning last, and feeling a little weary and indisposed he laid down in the box-car appropriated to carrying the baggage of the party for a slight nap. While he was asleep the baggage-master of the train came along, and, not observing the sleeper, locked and sealed the car through to Portsmouth.

The car came through in due time, bringing its animate as well as inanimate freight, all right, having been on the road some fifty or sixty hours. Several times on the route, at the various stations, did the imprisoned man endeavor to make himself heard to the outside, but his efforts were entirely futile, and he was only released after reaching the depot here, having been over two days and nights without food or drink, and in the most dismal and torturing confinement imaginable. The poor fellow seemed to be nearly famished with thirst when the car was opened, and to every inquiry he could only ask for water.—Norfolk *Journal*.

Mr. Niblack went over to poor Whittemore while the matter was pending, and said: "I'll tell you, Whittemore, how you can keep your seat in spite of them."—"How?" eagerly asked Whittemore.—"Why," responded Niblack, "get some Democrat to contest it."—Donn Piatt.

A coal-oil explosion occurred on Thursday evening at Wilmington, Baltimore county, Md., which resulted in the death of two children of Mr. Alexander Edmonson.